

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 248.]

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[5 of Vol. 36.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

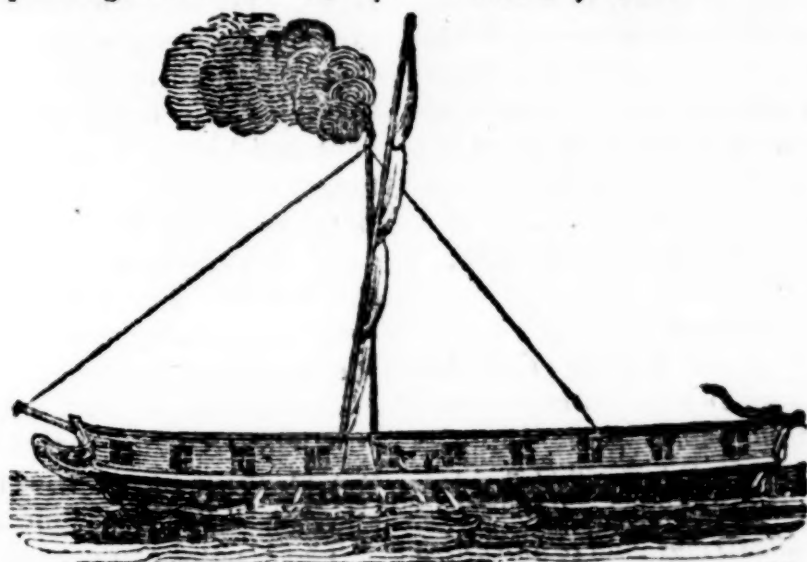
*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**Y**OUR laudable exertions to lay before the public all the information you can collect relative to STEAM-BOATS, may make it interesting to you to be informed that in various parts of America, situated on navigable rivers, they are as regularly employed as stage coaches, particularly at New York. From that city steam-boats are the most usual conveyance, both for passengers and goods, up

the North or Hudson's river, to Albany, and also through a more intricate navigation to Philadelphia. They run, on an average, with or against the tide, six miles an hour, with the smoothness of a Dutch streckshute. As a matter of curiosity, I send you, from a New York newspaper, the advertisement and a drawing of two of those which ply between New York and Albany; but between these places several other steam-boats are also established.

Oct. 18, 1813.

RUSTICUS.



*"New York and Albany Steam-boats.*

"The Car of Neptune, Capt. Reorback, leaves New York every Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock precisely; and Albany every Wednesday morning, at half past eight.

"The North-River Steam Boat, Captain

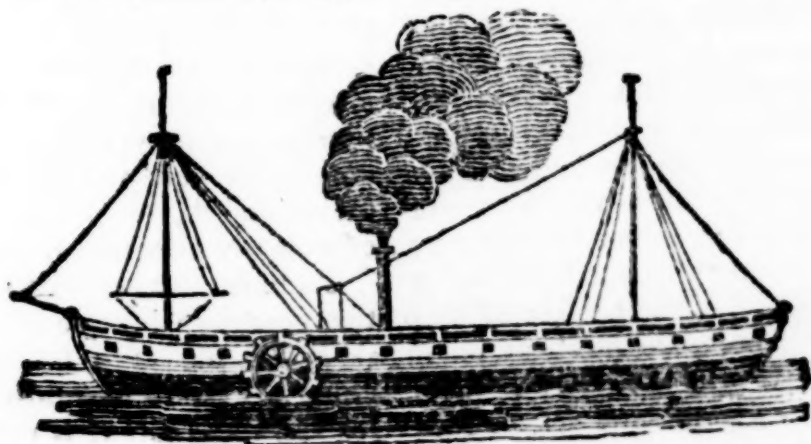
Bartholomew, leaves New York every Tuesday afternoon, at five; and Albany every Saturday morning, at half past eight.

"The station of these boats, when in New York, is at the foot of Courtlandt-street, where application is to be made for passage."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**T**O complete the information which, with such useful public-spirit, you

have submitted to the public relative to STEAM BOATS, I send you a drawing of one of those which we have built to navigate the Clyde.



Please to correct an erratum in your former account,—the current expences being but 40s. per day, not 40l.

I am, &c.

C. WOOD.

\*.\* We thank these correspondents, and are sorry that the inhabitants of the populous banks of the Thames are at present acquainted with Steam Boats only through our descriptions of them.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**F it be an indispensable duty, for the sake of example, and as an awful warning to others, to record the sad instances of folly and depravity which daily occur, and are so disgraceful to a Christian country, surely it is not less so to make known on the other hand, when they come to our knowledge, those extraordinary examples of disinterested generosity which can impel to the sacrifice of ease and comfort, and the hazard of health, and even of life itself, when put in competition with the sublime energies of disinterested benevolence. Meeting this autumn with a singular instance of this sort, during my residence for a few weeks at Bridlington Quay, of which the following is an accurate account, I send it for insertion in your respectable Magazine, and shall add my name, which, although otherwise of no importance to the public, may be useful to give greater authenticity to the narrative.

York, CATHARINE CAPPE.  
October 15, 1813.

*A short Sketch of the History of Arthur Miles, drawn up by a Stranger, without any solicitation on his part, but who wishes to pay a small tribute of respect, and to excite the like sentiment in others, to heroism so illustrious, and to humanity so super-eminent.*

Arthur Miles was formerly a seaman in his majesty's service, till at length obtaining his discharge, he came to live at Bridlington Quay about thirteen years ago. He was soon distinguished by his activity, humanity, and courage, exerted on the various trying occasions so often occurring in a seaport town; and particularly by having been instrumental at different times in saving the lives of no fewer than six persons, who must otherwise have perished. But the most illustrious triumph of these eminent qualities was reserved for the dreadful storm of the 30th of last April, a storm ever to be remembered on the eastern coast of this island, by those who witnessed its fury; and yet more by such as were present at the extraordinary exertions it excited in the subject of this imperfect narrative. The life-boat, manned by seventeen persons, many of them masters of little Sunderland vessels then in the harbour, going to the assistance of a Sunderland ship, which was driven aground near a place called Wilsthorpe, about two miles distant from Bridlington Quay, keeping too close in shore, struck,

and immediately filled with water. Four of the men, perceiving their danger, instantly plunged into the sea, hoping to save themselves by swimming; but the boisterous element running mountains high, their progress to land was continually impeded by the receding waves. At this crisis the men in the boat, now nearly quite under water, with every billow washing over it, being, like their companions who had left it, completely exhausted, all must inevitably have perished had it not been for the uncommon activity, presence of mind, and heroic courage of this extraordinary person, who, perceiving that not a moment was to be lost, caused a rope to be fastened about him, and plunged into the sea for their relief. He first succeeded, with the help of the persons on shore, who kept hold of the rope, in bringing the boat safe to land; but his work being yet incomplete, he ventured his life a second, a third, and a fourth time, till he was at length successful in rescuing those also who had previously left the boat, and were floating on the water. These four men were all of them apparently in a lifeless state, but by the judicious, humane, and persevering endeavours of some patriotic gentlemen, who will not allow their names to be mentioned, three of them were happily recovered, but one was gone for ever.

The second attempt of Mr. Miles had nearly proved fatal to himself: the body on which he first caught hold being that of the poor man who had actually expired, and consequently extremely heavy, and the persons on shore pulling the rope too tight, he fell backwards, pitching his head with great force upon the beach, the weight of the dead body pressing upon him. For a few moments he was quite senseless, and in addition to this violent blow, was otherwise extremely bruised and injured; yet the instant of returning consciousness, regardless of what he had already suffered, the lives of three other persons being yet in jeopardy, he again and again renewed his generous efforts, till at length, as already related, he was completely successful.

To have plunged into the sea once, on the generous impulse of the moment, to save the life of a fellow creature, how much soever to be praised, far from being unprecedented, is not even very uncommon among our gallant seamen; but to persevere so repeatedly after such severe suffering, and when fully conscious of the risque both of health and life, without the slightest expectation of fee or reward,



ward, is so high an attainment in complete disinterestedness, and in generous concern for the good of others, as imperiously to demand some general testimony of public approbation.

Struck, and deeply impressed, by so remarkable an union of great and extraordinary qualities, some strangers, resident for a short time at Bridlington Quay, have subscribed the sum of twenty pounds, not in the vain hope of pecuniary remuneration for the loss of health and strength, which will probably never be regained, but for the sole purpose of buying a small piece of plate, with an appropriate inscription, to remain in the family of the heroic sufferer. To his children and friends it will be a grateful memorial, and to others, it is hoped, a most powerful stimulus, not merely to admire, but to endeavour to imitate so illustrious an example. In order to realize this intention, a silver cup is now making by Cattle and Barber, jewellers in this city; on one side of which is to be embossed a ship's anchor, and on the other the following inscription is to be engraved.

The gift of strangers to

Arthur Miles,

An inhabitant of Bridlington Quay;  
As a memorial of their high admiration  
Of his heroic conduct

In saving from the fury of the waves  
The lives of sixteen persons,  
On the 30th of April, 1813.

Reader, it is not titles or wealth  
That give true elevation of character:  
But vain were the praise of men.

His record is on high.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years ago the Emperor Napoleon caused a very splendid edition of the Campaigns (or military life) of Marlborough, to be printed in France, and a copy to be presented to the noble representative of this greatest of English soldiers. Frenchmen are vain to a proverb; but it is well known that the name of Marlborough has been used by them as a bugbear to their children, (a trifling, but expressive, circumstance) and that Louis XIV. swooned, when he heard of the destruction of so many squadrons at the battle of Blenheim. I use the word *so many* because numerical superiority has been ever a paramount consideration in French military policy.

The Emperor Napoleon was bred in the artillery department. He has deeply studied Marlborough's tactics, and I maintain that to these he is indebted for

his military fame, excepting in the masterly use of cannon. There I conceive him original. The Emperor Napoleon possesses the best kind of talent; exquisite judgment and subtlety: reason and calculation are, he well knows, the most secure agents of success; but the discovery of latent truths was the distinction of his English tutor, Marlborough.

Marlborough never fought a battle but he conquered, never be-sieged a town but he took it. It is too usually understood that to act offensively it is necessary to have superior numbers. This consideration did not influence Marlborough. What is said of him can never in equity be said of Buonaparte. Marlborough did more as a subject than he ever has done, or could do, as an emperor, and from the pure resources of his own mind. Had Marlborough never existed, Buonaparte would never have had his crown.

It cannot be denied that Napoleon examines the point where his enemy is weakest, presses upon that point with superior numbers, and thus compelling detachments from the centre, endeavours to break it, and, if possible, to penetrate and divide, as much as the situation of the enemy will admit.

These tactics are *absolute copies* of those of Marlborough. Take the account of the battle of Ramillies. Villeroy's right was flanked by the river Meuse; his left was posted behind a marsh, and the village of Ramillies lay in the centre. Marlborough saw that the enemy's left could not pass the marsh to attack him but at a great disadvantage; he therefore weakened his troops on that quarter, and *thundered on the centre with superior numbers.*

No battle ever fought by the Emperor Napoleon will rank, in point of military ability, with that of Blenheim. There no point of attack was presented through error, and the position was good. The French were posted on a hill, their right being covered by the Danube, and the village of Blenheim, and the left defended by a rivulet. Marlborough attacked the cavalry in flank to the right. The French tried to bring up a body from the village to support their cavalry. A part of Marlborough's forces attacked them, and prevented it. The English army, thus half victorious, *pierced between two other bodies* of the French, while the forces in the village of Blenheim *were separated by another detachment.* The allies becoming masters of the field, *surrounded the village of Blenheim.* Two capital

capital errors are imputed to the French general; first weakening the centre, by detaching such a number to the village of Blenheim; and then suffering the allies to pass the rivulet, and form unmolested. Marlborough's manœuvres were never equalled.

In the masterly use of cannon no preceding general appears to have displayed the skill of the French emperor. By disposing it in the manner of a fortress, he acts offensively with enormous advantage: and in case of pressure covers himself with it, so as to support his ground, and thus claim victory.

By the preceding remarks it is not intended to depreciate the real claims of Napoleon. It is very eminent merit to imitate Marlborough successfully; but it would be impossible, if truth and evidence are to decide the question, to place the two generals upon a par. The vanity of Frenchmen is inconceivable, and insulting in the highest degree. If we know that Milton was superior to any of their poets, Sir Isaac Newton to their first mathematicians, and Marlborough the archetype of their imperial idol, we may patiently allow that we never possessed a dancing-master equal to many of theirs; and to this pre-eminence over the despised English they have a real claim.

If any person takes the trouble to compare the campaigns of Marlborough in detail with those of Buonaparte, he will find the imitations conspicuous: and as every patriotic mind will rejoice in the due check of ambition, let us hope that the military renown of France will find its depression from the same nation to which it was indebted for it. The warlike genius of Britain now wears triumphantly a crown of Portugal laurel, interwoven with Spanish broom; and in the words of the Edinburgh reviewers, a British army is invincible, except by disease, or immense superiority of numbers.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
PERMIT me to express my approbation of the learned and liberal remarks of the Rev. Theoph. Abauzit, (in a late number of your Magazine) on the merits and excellencies of the French Bible, published at Geneva, 1805: and on the impropriety of the British and Foreign Bible Society circulating their present incorrect and inferior edition of the French Bible. The observations of a person so

competent to judge as your correspondent, ought to awaken the attention of the conductors of our Bible Society, and induce them to consider, whether by distributing a translation so defective, as their present French one is proved to be by Mr. Abauzit, they will not, in a great measure, defeat their own object, and make the sacred writers speak things they never intended.

It is devoutly to be wished that the Bible Society would appoint a committee of competent persons, whether members of their society or not, to prepare critical editions of the Scriptures in the various languages in which they print them. By such a proceeding they would be much more likely to silence the objections which have been made to some parts of the Scriptures in their present form; to convince thinking men of their truth and excellence, and to bring the children of Israel to the faith of Christ. To me it appears that they could not better express their sense of the importance of the sacred writings, and of their veneration for them, than by causing them to be presented to the world in as great a state of purity and accuracy as possible.

King James's version, now in use, is thought by judges to be inferior in many places to that of Archbishop Newcome, and to the more recent edition of it, published by Johnson and Co. 1808; which has for its basis the text of the celebrated Griesbach. Let the Bible Society begin with attempting a correct translation of the divine records into English, expunging obsolete and indelicate words; for this purpose let them avail themselves of the learned labours of such men as Gilbert Wakefield, Professor Campbell, Archbishop Newcome, Bishop Pearce, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Geddes, Mr. Cappe, and Mr. Lindsey, and of others, whom it would be thought flattery perhaps to name, as they are still working in the vineyard of their master; that thus the fair and beautiful original may appear in a dress not altogether unworthy of it. When this is completed, let them pursue their benevolent object, and translate, or adopt the best French, Spanish, &c. versions of the Bible. Their respectability and numbers would give weight and importance to their work in the eye of the public, which the labour of an individual will in vain expect. Many true friends to revelation, who have not yet joined the Bible Society, would hail such a proceeding with joy, and would come forward



ward to support it with all their influence; and some, who already belong to it, would feel much better satisfied in their own minds, that they were pursuing the greatest good by the best means.

J. R. BRISTOWE.

Hinckley, Oct. 30, 1813.

P.S. Allow me to ask Mr. Abauzit, where, in London, the Geneva edition of the French Bible, 1805, may be obtained? whether the New Testament may be bought separately from the Old? and what is the price of each, or both together? I shall be much obliged, by his answering these questions, in any way he pleases.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is not at present a correct view of the *English verb* before the public; even Mr. Pickbourn's excellent dissertation is far from it. I take the liberty, therefore, to offer the following outline.

Verbs express those states of things which imply *energetic existence*; association causing the *noun* to signify also its active operations.

Some verbs denote *mental emotion*, as love, want, pity, grieve. Others, as go, come, flee, (generally called *Neuter*, that is neither active nor passive, which is evidently absurd,) signify mere *motion*; whence we obtain ideas of *duration*, and they come to imply continuance, duration, and states of existence. These are *connectives*; they connect quality and subject, as 'John rides boldly;' or, two coalescing terms with the same act, as 'Martha and Harriet walk.' Others signify *action*, and are *transitives*, when the energy passes from the agent to the subject, as 'God made man;' when that is not the case, they are *intransitives*, as 'John breathes,' the act ending in its subject. But, as *active verbs* imply *passiveness*, we more expressly signify that state by placing the subject, or recipient, before the verb, and the agent in the ablative; as 'Man was made by God.' (This latter usage is often called the *passive voice*, by incorrect writers.) The subject and agent of the verb are represented by pronouns, in the conjugation of a verb.—Verbs in the English

tongue have the following usages or applications:

*Infinitive*,—or of unlimited reference without number or person,

*Imperative*,—or commanding the second person to put forth energy.

*Indicative*,—or asserting the state signified, (often with the ellipsis of the verb of existence.) This is the only usage susceptible of *falseness*.

*Interrogative*,—or asking the agent, subject, or manner of the state; transposing the *name* of the mode, and the agent, or subject.

*Subjunctive*,—or referring to condition or circumstances under which the state may be expected.

These usages, or applications, denote the *state*—simply as existing—or progressive but imperfect—or complete; according as the verb itself is simple, or in its tenses in *ing* or *ed*. The tense in *ing*, denotes the operation without absolute reference to an agent; yet from its natural coalescence therewith, it becomes *adjective*, and is used to signify an active quality, or a power in energy; all verbs having it but *shall*, *may*, and *must*. The tense in *ed*, or its relative contractions, denotes the state, power, or habit, generated by that operation, in (the person or thing) its object. These states being exhibited as indefinite, or definite, or imperfect, or complete.

The verb refers to *time*, present, or past; the last being essential, as the verb results from the noun by past experience and observation. Yet, from our present feeling or consciousness, coalescing with our reflection on the past, the verb comes to refer also to the present.

Now, as verbs express what is predicated of things, the *manner* of such expression of predication, is called mood, or mode.

The usage or application of the verb *infinitively*, or *imperatively*, being mostly connected with *to*, and *do*, and also sufficiently definite in meaning, may be considered as distinct modes. We have also the following *modes*, each distinct in its sign or name, and nature, yet generally admitting an indicative, interrogative, and subjunctive usage or application:—

NAME.	USAGE.	
	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Interrogative.</i>
Potential	I can serve	Can I serve
Volitive	I will serve	Will I serve
Debentive	I shall serve	Shall I serve
Precativ	Let me serve	
Permissive	I may serve	May I serve
Compulsive	I must serve	Must I serve

#### *Subjunctive.*

He will do it, if he can serve you thereby  
I can serve him, if I will (serve him)  
I am in doubt whether I shall serve him  
'Twill help me if they let me serve them  
Please to say whether I may serve you  
They will help if I must serve.

The

The verb *do*, is used imperatively, interrogatively, and for additional emphasis; *have*, signifies possession of the state at the time alluded to; and *can*, *will*, *shall*, *let*, *may*, and *must*, have the signification above given.

That I may not intrude too much on your patience, I will insert as few examples as the subject will allow; just observing, previously, that the subjunctive usage prefixes or connects a condition;

and, what is called the *passive verb*, or *voice*, may be formed, by inserting *be* in one of its forms, betwixt the *name* of the mode and the state, often with a transposition of the agent and subject, or recipient.

The English verb, *serve*, has the following forms, and usages or applications. Simple verb, *serve*; progressive, *serving*; complete, *served*.

Mood.	Usage.	Time.	Indefinite.	Imperfect.	Definite.	Perfect.
Infinitive			To serve	To be serving	{ To have been serving	To have served
Imperative			Serve thou	Be thou serving		
Potential	{ Indica- tive	{ pre- sent	I can serve	I can be serving		
		{ past	I could	I could	I could	I could
	{ Interro- gative	{ pres.	Can I	Can I		
		{ past	Could I	Could I	Could I	Could I
Volitive	{ Indica. }	{ pres.	I will	I will		
		{ past	I would	I would	I would	I would
	{ Interrog. }	{ pres.	Will I	Will I		
		{ past	Would I	Would I	Would I	Would I
Debentive	{ Indica. }	{ pres.	I shall	I shall		
		{ past	I should	I should	I should	I should
	{ Interrog. }	{ pres.	Shall I	Shall I		
		{ past	Should I	Should I	Should I	Should I
Precative	Indica.	pres.	Let me	Let me	Let me	Let me
Permissive	{ Indica. }	{ pres.	I may	I may		
		{ past	I might	I might	I might	I might
	{ Interrog. }	{ pres.	May I	May I		
		{ past	Might I	Might I	Might I	Might I
Compulsive	{ Indica. }	{ pres. }	I must	I must	I must	I must
	{ Interrog. }		Must I	Must I	Must I	Must I

We have also similar forms to, 'I had served, I had been serving, being served, having served, and having been serving.' Our numerous forms result from the connection of *have* and *be*, with our various moods. The total number of phrases, obviously different, thus capable of being formed, is about 540, ninety of them being radically and totally different.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you begin to think I shall bring down on my head the thunder of grammarians, for daring thus to differ from them, and to use their favourite *future tense* in a manner so contrary to theirs. But I beg leave to deviate from the common track of opinion, whenever that track appears to deviate from nature and reason. Can there be a greater absurdity than the supposition of a *future tense* in the verb, when it is once considered that the verb itself results from the noun by *past* experience? I know well, that Mr. L. Murray is a strenuous advocate for it, but his sophistry will not bear examination; nor would his work have been noted, had not the

late Dr. Blair said—'It was the best he had seen.' Mr. Editor, had the Dr. seen *half* of the *few* I have seen, his opinion would have been different. But this is a digression. To return. From witnessing the effects produced by operation, and considering that similar effects must result from like causes, the mind associates the effect with *anticipated* time; from which circumstance, grammarians have concluded, (erroneously) that futurity is both denoted and affirmed by the verb.

The indefinite form *serve*, refers to any period considered as present or future; and *served*, to the completion in any period of past time.

In the modes, *serve* is indefinite as to progression, completion, or time; *serving*, though imperfect, is definite as to progression; as *have been serving*, is also imperfect, but definite as to progression and time; and *have served*, is both definite and perfect, in reference to both completion and time.

Without exhibiting all its ramifications, or mentioning all the *minutiae* which our grammarians



grammars include under the verb, I will conclude with a few remarks.

By this you will see that we have not in our language, according to the strict meaning of the word, an established voice; the component parts of the *verb* being only three, *serve, serving, served*; but, when these are properly understood, its import will be easily comprehended, and its relation in the sentence shew its nature as connective or assertive. When the form expressing completion of verbs, signifying *external* or *material* transition, are used passively, the subject is represented as *susceptible* thereof, or it is implied, rather than the present operation of an agent. At other times, this form is used, to imply present operation or duration, or to signify a complete and present quality resulting from a previous action.

Hence you see the simplicity of the English verb. And as it is desirable for all writers to express their meaning clearly, absolutely, and decidedly, in reference to potentiality, or volition, or duty, or intreaty, or permission, or compulsion, this system affords the opportunity by a distinct and appropriate form for each idea, while its perspicuity gives our tongue a decided superiority over the learned languages; for whatever can be expressed in them, can be also expressed in ours, without ambiguity, and free from the possibility of mistake.

My sole motive in furnishing these hints, is to excite some person to give the whole that minute attention demanded by its importance; if that is not done in a few months, I shall be tempted to intrude further on your generosity.

Hanley, Oct. 20. SIMEON SHAW.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE number of Gypsies who are spread in different parts of this island, has, I presume, formed no part of our population returns; yet this community appears to be a disgrace to a civilized country, and to merit the attention of economists and philanthropists.

When we consider their wretched manner of living, their wanderings, their inutilty to society, it is surprising that no plan has been devised to place them in such a situation, as might tend to their benefit, and also to that of the community at large, instead of being, as they now are, a pest to society. Would it not be worth the experiment to form a settlement of them on some space of waste

land, to provide them with provisions and agricultural implements, and encourage them by advice and instruction in regard to their present benefits and future advantage?

It would be expedient too to enable them to subsist till they had brought their land into a productive state; and, to encourage them, the land should be granted at long leases and low rents.

Some arrangement of this nature would be likely to stimulate them to a course of industry; and instead of passing through life as miserable vagabonds, as idlers and pilferers, they would have an opportunity of becoming good subjects.

Bath.

J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to rectify an omission which has been made in the short passage from *Madame de Staël*. The euphonic *l* was left out between "*d'où* and *on*." It should be *d'où l'on*, &c. I rejoice that this great and powerfully persuasive writer has turned the energies of her heart and intellect against *Suicide*. And indeed *sentiment* is here a more probable preserver than argument; the Mind in such circumstances as to be impelled to such an act, being more accessible to an influence on its feelings than its reason; on its sympathy for *others* than its concern for *itself*.

NEW SYSTEMS.

Aphoristic Propositions.

To all inventors and favourers of *new* Systems of Astronomy I would recommend these considerations.

1. That there may be innumerable more or less *false*; there can be but *one true*.

2. That therefore *conjectural* Systems of Astronomy have an *infinite* probability of being *false*.

3. That the *DEITY* being *ONE*, and his *CREATION* *one SYSTEM*, simplicity, unity, and consistent analogy throughout, are features to be expected in the *true* System.

4. That the System being already ascertained to be immense, and to consist of parts whose number, magnitude, and extent of combination, are beyond the reach of all calculating power less than infinite, these features of simplicity, unity, and all pervading analogy, are infinitely improbable to be found in any system *except* the *true*.

5. That no unequal, partial, intermitting and variable *cause*, can possibly account for a constant, equal, universal *effect*.

6. That

6. That the *phenomena* of the tendency of detached bodies toward each other, and of moving spheroid bodies to revolve round a centre of gravity, is equal, constant, universal, in all instances hitherto known.

7. That therefore changeable equilibriums between fluids and solids, pressure, impulse, central emanation, cannot account for the *rotatory* or *circumsolar* revolutions of the planets and comets, or for the phenomena already observed respecting the Sun, and those other *myriads* of Stars which are comparatively fixed.

8. That an hypothesis irreconcilable and contradictory with any known general circumstance of the celestial visible System must be false.

9. That an hypothesis which requires contrary suppositions in perfectly similar circumstances, as far as we have means of comparison, has every presumption against its being true.

10. That an Hypothesis which, founding itself on mechanism, contradicts the leading principle of all mechanics by placing one of the *smallest* and, as such, *lightest* of the spheroids in our system in the centre, *immoveable*, and making the almost immensely larger, and therefore heavier, revolve round it, destroys its own pretensions for being reputed true.

11. That a System which is confirmed by new and various facts since discovered, and contradicted by none, has the probability of its truth in a perpetually ascending geometrical ratio; which soon becomes of such weight that the contrary possibility is absolutely evanescent.

12. That free discussion is an unquestionable right: but that no discussion is free which is not unprejudiced. And that there is a prejudice in behalf of novelty, which may mislead as much as a prejudice in favour of received opinions.

13. That objections which lie on the surface are easily made, readily circulated and adopted, but commonly of little force.

14. That first appearances are generally such as lead us, not directly, but by slow and accumulated induction, to the truth; which is almost always exceedingly different from the inferences which are first suggested by those appearances.

15. That ASTRONOMY continually manifesting more and more the principles and extent of its combinations, before any individual can properly say of any tolerable system, that it is proved or disproved, he must give a steady, patient, dispassionate attention to facts and principles, and their

comparison with each other, in great extent and detail.

16. That although blind subjection to great Names be unphilosophical, a rash contempt of the arguments, the proofs, and the consequent Systems of such Men as NEWTON, and HALLEY, and MACCLARIN, and ROBISON,\* and LALANDE, is an error not less unphilosophical, nor less mischievous and common.

17. That the *phenomena* of the UNIVERSE necessarily refer us to ONE constant universal cause, which can neither be chemical nor mechanical; but of which chemical and mechanical causes are but very limited and subordinate dependancies; and which cause can only be MIND.

18. That an universal Law of Nature can be referred to no intermediate cause; but must be immediately derived from the infinite and eternal energy of the DIVINE MIND.

19. That it is too late now to attempt to build an Universe on atomic impulse, concurrence, contact; on a plenum and vortices.

20. That neither gravitation nor impulse can be inherent powers of matter, as all philosophical reasoning concerning matter necessarily depends on its absolute inertness.

21. That to suppose an universal plenum, is to suppose what involves the impossibility of motion, and reduces the Universe to one solid mass!

22. That gravitation being no inherent power of matter, but an energy of the infinite MIND, its operation without limit of distance is perfectly analogous to its CAUSE.

23. That matter may be a nonentity, and never can be proved to be otherwise; but that powers, and their ratios and relations to the phenomena of the universe, have an existence as certain and independent as perception and reason, and the sole supremacy of MIND.

24. That all which is essential to the Newtonian Philosophy requires no more than perception, mind, will, and power, and sensible phenomena, according to fixed proportions established by the SUPREME CREATOR of all phenomena, powers, and beings.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich, Oct. 9.

\* Late professor at Glasgow; who has proved that no material emanation from a centre can account for gravitation being as the squares of the distances, on account of the progressive ratio of void interstices which such a supposition includes.



For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT of SEARCHES for ORIGINAL RECORDS and MANUSCRIPT COPIES of CHARTERS and STATUTES preserved in the UNIVERSITIES, CATHEDRALS, and other public REPOSITORIES in ENGLAND, lately made by the RECORD COMMISSION.

12. OXFORD.—At the Bodleian the several manuscripts mentioned in the return to the Record Committee in 1800 (see *Rep. Rec.* p. 348,) were examined, and also some others not noticed in that return. The Magna Carta 1 (or 2) Henry III. preserved in this library, and printed from thence by Blackstone, as also the charter of Confirmation, 21 Henry III. also printed by Blackstone, are preserved here. But the charter of 29 Edward I. stated by Blackstone to be preserved here, and of which he printed a copy with an engraving of the seal, was not found on the present search. Nor could any such be found at Christ Church, although it is stated by Blackstone that one of those charters is there preserved.

Two manuscripts, not noticed in the return made in the year 1800, seem deserving of some attention. The first (Hatton 10, No. 4135,) is a very large folio volume, written on vellum or parchment, in one uniform hand-writing, apparently of the time of Henry VII. containing the statutes from Magna Carta 9 Henry III. (copied from the *Inspeximus* 23 March, 28 Edward I.) down to the end of the eleventh year of Henry VII. the whole very fair, and preceded by an alphabetical index. One peculiar feature of this manuscript is, its containing the whole body of the statutes, as well previous as subsequent to the first of Edward III. a circumstance not hitherto met with in any other manuscript collection; the collections of the *Antiqua Statuta*, (previous to Edward III.) and the *Nova Statuta*, (beginning 1 Edward III. 'Come Hugh le Despenser,' &c.) are in general entirely distinct from each other.

But the most remarkable circumstance relating to this manuscript, is its coincidence with Mr. Petyt's manuscript in the Inner Temple library, in giving the statutes of Richard III. and of the first and third years of Henry VII. in French, as from a Statute Roll. The Petyt manuscript ends with the third year of Henry VII. and therefore leaves in doubt the precise period at which the making up of

the Statute Roll in French entirely ceased; but in the present manuscript the statutes of the fourth year of Henry VII. are in English, immediately following the third year in French. This seems to afford more precise evidence of the actual period of this change than has hitherto been obtained. It is observable that the Statute Roll of the Irish parliament, 8 Henry VII. preserved at the Rolls Office in Dublin, is in French. On the Statute Roll of the two next parliaments of Ireland, 16 and 24 Henry VII. the introductory paragraphs stating the holding of the parliament, &c. are in Latin; after which follows an act or chapter confirming the liberties of the church and the realm (*Terre d'Irlande*) in French; and all the other acts of the session in English.

The other manuscript in the Bodleian library (No. 1036) consists of eleven small rolls of parchment, not much more than four inches wide, but being two feet or more in length. The writing appears of the time of Edward I. or early in the reign of Edward II. The copy is extremely fair, and seems to have been made with great care and accuracy. At the end of the last roll is written, "Sum Roberti Dacres Interioris Templi A<sup>o</sup> 1533. Et modo W. Fletewode Record A<sup>o</sup> 1589." One of these rolls contains the "Capituli Statutorum," and the other ten the following statutes, &c. viz. Magna Carta and Carta de Foresta, 9 Henry III. (from *Inspeximus* of 28 March, 28 Ed. I.); Sententia lata, 37 Henry III.; Novi Articuli, (i. e. Articuli super Cartas, 23 Edward I.); Provisions of Merton; Stat. Marlbridge; Westm. 1.; Gloucester; Explanations of Gloucester; Westm. 2.; Westm. 3.; De Religiosis; De Mercatoribus 13 Edward I.; De Finibus; Stat. Winton; Districciones Scaccarii; Circumspecte Agatis; De Bigamis; De Vocatis ad Warantiam; and Compositio Monetæ.

At Oriel College are preserved two original charters of *Inspeximus* 23 Edw. I. These were compared with the copy printed by Blackstone, in which some errors were discovered.

13. Cambridge.—In the library of the University.—On examination of the manuscripts in this library, cited in Blackstone's Charters (Introduction, p. lix. note o, and p. lx. note s,) viz. E. e. 1. 1. E. e. 2. 19. H. h. 3. 11. and L. l. 1. 10. & 4. 13. they appear to be collections of old statutes, beginning with Magna Car-

ta and Carta de Foresta, but all apparently very incorrect and little deserving any notice. In H. h. 3. 11. the Carta de Foresta is from the exemplification of 25 E. I.—L. l. 4. 18. is dated 15th Nov. 2 Henry III.

Besides the above, the following manuscript collections of old statutes (not noticed in the return to the Record Committee, *Rep. Rec.* p. 360,) were also examined, viz.

Class.	Shelf.	No.	Class.	Shelf.	No.
D. d.	7,	6.	H. h.	4,	1.
—	9,	33.	—	—,	6.
—	—,	72.	I. i.	6,	25.
—	10,	28.	K. k.	5,	33.
—	15,	12.	L. l.	1,	15.
—	—,	18.	—	—,	16.
E. e.	1,	5.	—	4,	17.
—	6,	1.	M. m.	1,	27.
—	—,	33.	—	5,	19.

None of these manuscript collections appear to bear any character of accuracy or authenticity; except the last, M. m. 5. 19; several of the entries wherein are marked *Ex per Rot.* in the same manner as the manuscript volume in the British Museum. Cott. Claud. D. 2. But the volume is imperfect, wanting the two charters and the statute of Merton. It begins with the Stat. of Marlborough, and ends with the Stat. 50 E. III.

D. d. 10. 28. contains a French translation of the two charters of Henry, without date. In all the collections above noticed the copies of the charters are generally very inaccurate, sometimes beginning in the name of Edward, and yet bearing teste as some of the charters of Henry III. and being in other particulars imperfect and inconsistent on the face of them.

*Trinity College.*—The French translation of Magna Carta, 2 Henry III. mentioned in Blackstone's Charters, (p. lix. note q.) as being in this college, is contained in a manuscript collection of the old statutes, O. 1. 76. little deserving any attention or credit.

The following manuscript collections of statutes are also preserved in this library:—

Class.	Shelf.	No.	Class.	Shelf.	No.
O.	1,	71.	O.	4,	14.
—	2,	58.	—	9,	26.
—	3,	20.	—	7,	27.
—	—,	45.	R.	15,	12.

Generally speaking, none of these collections are of any authenticity or value.

*St. John's College.*—The following short extract from a manuscript volume

in this college (B. 14.) on the duties of a priest, and instructions to him respecting excommunication, seems worthy of notice; as explanatory of the origin and purpose of entering the public charters of the realm in the registers of the several cathedrals.

“Casus in quibus aliquis est excommunicatus qui facit contra statuta.

“Item excommunicati sunt ab omnibus Archiepiscopis & Episcopis Anglie omnes ille qui veniunt aut faciunt contra Magnum Cartam que . . . pluries est confirmata.

“Item sint excommunicati qui faciunt contra aliquem articulum contentum in Carta de Foresta. Bene sciendum est quod in Magna Carta sunt 35 articuli, & in Carta de Foresta sunt 15 articuli. Ne quis sibi pretendat ignoranciam illorum articulorum, hic breviter inseruntur.”

Then follow abridgments of the articles of Magna Carta and Carta de Foresta.

*Benet or Corpus Christi College.*—All the manuscripts preserved in this college are very accurately mentioned in the return made from this college to the Record Committee. (See *Rep. Rec.* p. 368.)

The manuscript volume, No. 377, contains a copy of the article now known by the appellation of the Statute *De Tallagio non concedendo*, and ascribed to the 34th year of Edward I. No record of this article as a statute has yet been discovered; it is seldom found in any ancient manuscript collection of statutes. This manuscript is a very fair, and apparently correct, collection written in the time of Edward II.

The manuscript volume, No. 70, contains a history of the reign of Henry III. and of the several charters granted and acts passed by him. At the end of this volume is an article *De Rege Edwardo filio Henrici Regis*, with a rubrick of the statutes made by that king *et sigillo suo corroborata*; and a list of certain instruments, termed *Quedam Summarie de legibus*, for the instruction of persons not learned in law, is subjoined. Among the latter are classed the *Dies Communes in Banco, et de Dote*, and the *Extenta Mannerii*; on which, though inserted in the old printed collections of statutes, dispute has arisen whether they were to be classed as statutes.

14. *Ely.* — 15. *Peterborough.* — No originals, records, or transcripts of charters



ters or statutes are preserved in either of these cathedrals.

16. *Norwich*.—Blackstone, in his *Charters*, (Introduction, p. lxxi.) alludes to an ancient copy of the great charter of 9 Henry III. as being preserved in the cathedral at Norwich. The only copies of any of the charters now in that cathedral are entered in a manuscript volume, called *Branthwaite's Register*, written (as appears from internal evidence) very early in the reign of Edward I. One of these entries is of the *Magna Carta* of King John, but very incorrect throughout, and dated 13th June, anno Regni *decimo*, instead of *septimo decimo*. The other is of the *Carta de Foresta*, beginning 'Henricus,' but without date or attestation. A copy of the *Sententia Excommunicationis*, 37 Henry III. follows these two charters; after which the following sentences occur, which may be thought deserving notice.

"Et ut memoria hujus sententie memoriter perpetuetur, & in cordibus omnium indelibilis imprimatur, publicari dicta sententia statuitur p totam Angliam, in ecclesiis parochialibus, accensis candelis & pulsatis solemniter campanis, dominicis ac festivis diebus, de precepto omnium Episcoporum: Set & episcopatibus Lincoln & London, ubicunq; populi conveniant, sicuti in comitatibus, hundredis, & curiis laicis, vicini sacerdotes accedentes cum crucibus & campanulis manialibus dictam sententiam horribiliter fulminarent. Protegat divina clementia omnes ecclesie regnique fideles a tanti excommunicationis voragio, terribiliter metuenda."

The charters mentioned in the return from this cathedral to the Record Committee, (See *Rep. Rec.* p. 339.) and several others relating to the church, are very carefully preserved in books of cartridge paper, to which the charters are fastened, and indexes of them are inserted in each book. The several charters, each distinguished in the return as *Magna Carta*, are not public charters of the realm, but are thus distinguished, in consequence of their containing confirmations of many former grants, all of which are recited in the confirming charter.

17. *Rochester*.—In the *Textus Roffensis*, preserved in the archives of the cathedral, is contained the charter or institutions of Henry I.

18. *Canterbury*.—No originals of the *Magna Carta* or *Carta de Foresta* are

now to be found in the archives of this cathedral; nor even any entries of them in the ledger books or registers, of which there are several large volumes. The registers V. and IX. are very ancient, and seem to have been transcribed and collected with care. Register V. appears to have been written soon after A.D. 1293, and is intitled thus: "V. Registrum or in Carta & Compositione Ecclesie Cantuar." In fo. xiiij. is the following entry: "Carte Regum Anglie de Libertate Ecclesiastica." In both these registers are entered the charter of Stephen of the liberties of the church, printed by Blackstone from Hearne; and also the charter of the liberties of the church granted by King John in the sixteenth year of his reign, and alluded to by him in his *Magna Carta*; but not printed in Blackstone's edition of the *Charters*.

A manuscript, marked K. 12, contains an ancient copy, stated to be from the Charter Roll 11 Edward III. of the king's charter of that year, creating his eldest son Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, dated at Woodstock, 4th September. See printed Rot. Parl. 5 Henry IV. nu. 22, and 3 Henry VI. nu. 29, where this charter is alluded to.

A manuscript roll, marked K. 2, contains a copy of the award of Louis the Dauphin of France, respecting the dispute between King Henry III. and his barons, dated January 1263. In a very small roll annexed is a letter from the barons to the king, declaring their determination, and pledging their security, not to offer violence to the king's person; and an answer from the king, dated Lewes, 12th May, in which he expresses himself as follows: "De vestra securitate vel amore non curamus, sed vos tanquam inimicos dissidimus."

A roll (referred to in the calendars as K. 11.) containing the Ordinance of the Household, 5 Edward II. from an exemplification under seal, formerly preserved in the treasury of the church, but not now known to be in existence, appears to afford the best evidence hitherto discovered of the undoubted validity (for the time being) of that instrument as a statute. On comparing the contents of this roll with the entry on the roll of Parliament of this year in the Tower, (see printed Rot. Parl. vol. 1, p. 231.) it will be found that the Canterbury roll contains many matters omitted in the Parliament roll; particularly the oath of the ordainers, by which they promise to execute the ordinances "selonc droit & reson,

& selonc le serement que nostre Seignur le Roi jura a son coronement." On the back of the roll the coronation oath is set forth as administered to the king by the Archbishop of Canterbury; *si Rex literatus est* in Latin; and *si Rex non literatus fuerit* in French. The latter form varies a little from the entry of the coronation oath on the close roll in the Tower (1 E. II. m. 10 d. in Cedula) as there stated to be taken by Edward II. on his coronation. On the back of this roll are also entered several articles in addition to and alteration of the ordinances; being probably such corrections as were made An. 5 and 6 Edward II. in consequence of the king's writs and commissions for that purpose. See printed Rot. Parl. i. p. 447, No. 11 and 13.

Two rolls preserved here, marked M. 260, and C. 256, contain matters elucidatory of the proceedings previous to the *Articuli Cleri* 9 E. II. These rolls are intitled as follows, viz.

M. 260. *Articuli liberati Dñi E. Regi ex parte Prelatorum & Cleri Angl. in plm̃o suo Lond in q̃dragesima, anno Dñi M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup> nonagesimo nono, tempe Dñi R. Cant Archiepi. Et postea in plm̃o Lync in Octob̃ S̃ci Illarii, Anno Dñi M<sup>o</sup>CCC<sup>o</sup> Idem articuli liberati fuer̃t Dñi Regi in psencia platearum & p̃cc̃z toci regni.*

*Gravamina illata Ecclie Anglicane sup quibz petit remediū cōveniens adhiberi: [34 Articles.]*

C. 256. ¶ *Gravamina tam vetera q̃ nova illata Ecclie Anglicane liberat Dñi E. Reg. fil. Reg. E. p̃mi p̃ 9 q̃stū, ap̃d Westm̃ per P̃latos & Clerū toci p̃vinc Cant ī 9cilio p̃vincial. celebrat London vij<sup>o</sup> kl. Decemb̃, Anñ Dñi M<sup>o</sup>CCC<sup>o</sup>ix<sup>o</sup>.*

¶ *It̃ respōsiones Dñi Reg̃ ad eadē gravamina.*

¶ *It̃ repplicāoes & calūpnie platearum & cleri 9<sup>a</sup> respōsioñ Reg̃.*

This latter roll consists of three parts or membranes. The *Gravamina* are introduced by the following sentence:

"A vobis serenissimo principe Dñi Edwardo, Dei gr̃a Anglorum Rege illustri, fideles ṽi ac devoti Prelati et Clerus Cantuarieñ Provincie humiliter petunt, quatenus in hiis que sequuntur, remedium adhibere dignemini opportunum."

Then follow the particulars of the *Gravamina Antiqua*, which appear similar to

those presented to King Henry III. A.D. 1258, noticed by Lord Coke, 2 Inst. 599, &c. and lately discovered in the king's remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, on a roll intituled, "*Articuli & Petitiones platearum Anglie, &c.*" The remainder of this Canterbury Roll, C. 256, appears to contain proceedings subsequent to those entered on the Exchequer Roll; and all these rolls together afford matter for a much more detailed and accurate account of the proceedings previous to the *Articuli Cleri* 9 E. II. than is given by Lord Coke in his Second Institute.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"*A SHORT Inquiry into the Policy, Humanity, and Past Effects of the Poor Laws,*" is the title of an amiable work, which circulates less than seems due to its philanthropic cast of sentiment.

Every country gentleman in his turn is called on to enforce the Poor-laws; and is sure to detect in the general system, some faults and much merit. By recording the observations of his experience, he invites a discussion, which will prepare a repeal of the superfluous, and an enactment of the deficient regulations.

The propriety of uniform poor-laws is questionable. A metropolis, a large town, an over-peopled manufacturing district, requires a more vigilant management, than a village of husbandmen. According to the population, ought to be the number of persons elected to collect rates, and to confer relief. But we are ordered to choose alike two churchwardens and two overseers for the smallest and the greatest parishes. In our villages, too much, in our towns, too little is known of the persons to be relieved: in the country, partiality and spite; in the city, ignorance and hurry, turn a deaf ear to worth, or scatter bounty with caprice.

The author of this work approaches his subject with a marked purity of purpose. Without all the luminous talent and observation of Mr. Malthus, without all the crooked experience and detail of Mr. Colquhoun, this author still deserves to rank beside them, by his practical attention to the subject, and by the natural benevolence of his disposition. His first chapter opens the enquiry, and sketches the prominent and usual topics of complaint against the Poor-laws. The two next relate to the general policy of these



these laws, considered theoretically and practically. It is justly observed, that in the present state of our country, there is no reason to wish for any retardation of populousness: the demands of the army, the navy, and the colonies, being barely supplied with the desirable rapidity.

The fourth and fifth chapters contain considerations on the moral and humane tendency of the poor-laws, and on their effects upon the industry and happiness of the subject. This author, like Mr. Colquhoun, thinks that local misery could be remedied by the institution of a London general board of police, to print tables and rules of economy, and send round to the country church-wardens.

This proposal is of dangerous tendency. It cannot be too often repeated: the rates have been created by bad laws. There is no occasion to enact any thing new. Only take away the pernicious enactments of those meddlers who are no more. The corn-laws, which restrict importation, increase the price of bread nearly one-fourth. The taxes on leather and on soap compel the poor to walk bare-foot, and to forbear all sorts of cleanliness. The laws, which prolong apprenticeship, and prohibit combinations of journeymen, resist an expedient rise of the wages of labour. The laws, which forbid the emigration of artisans, detain the irregular adventurous poor, to burden rates already overloaded. Withdraw tyranny, and all will be well. But you want places under government, to expend the salary on a carriage. And for this you must institute general boards of police. You want the luxury of power, with the reputation of beneficence. And you are content to connive at the misery of thousands; provided the beauty, or the bastardy, which has some corrupt title to your patronage, is to be rescued by your means from the miseries of a workhouse.

The sixth chapter treats of the recent increase of the sums collected for the relief of the poor. One fourth of this increase is attributed to the dearth of necessities. This dearth is clearly the result of taxation; for the productive powers of manufactory have increased, and would have cheapened every thing, but for the demands of government. The scheme for substituting salaried clerks to elective overseers, would annihilate parishes and economy.

The seventh chapter is very digressive; it relates to the supply of food in

England. Why tax the importation of any article of food? The consumers of food, not the growers of food, constitute the great body of the people. Why are the consumers to be sacrificed to the land-owners? The only class of manufacturers, who do not found their title to preference on cheapness of supply, are the manufacturers of this raw material of existence. The British farmers boast of their skill in agriculture, and cannot grow corn so cheap as those beyond the Atlantic. Why plough up here a bad soil, if we can buy in the Mississippi the cheaper produce of a good one?

The eighth chapter returns to the subject of poor's-rate, and contends for assessing it, not on rents merely, but on capital in general, and indeed out of the general produce of the taxes. The annual poor's-rate does not exceed five millions: but the annual tax levied on the consumers of corn, by the proprietors and farmers of land, through the restrictions on the importation and exportation of grain, amounts to about fifteen millions annually: so that the present system of charging the poor to the landed interest, and granting to it a monopoly of the home market, is enormously profitable to the land-owners. When this monopoly of the home-market is surrendered, it will be soon enough for them to complain of the poor's-rate.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

LOUIS XI. conceived the design of embodying the laws of France, perhaps the most confused in Europe, into one system, and it would have been happy for that country, and all Europe, if the passion for renown of Louis XIV. had been always as wisely directed as it was in the compilation of the Code Louis, which he published in 1667. Unfortunately the multitude and embarrassment of his other less commendable schemes of ambition hindered him from giving due attention to its being carried into effect, which, together with the irreconcilable differences in the laws and usages of the different provinces of France, rendered the Code Louis almost an empty name, and left the design of its great author to be revived with more effect by the overthrower of his throne and family.

Those principally worth noticing of a more modern æra, are the Code of Frederick the Great of Prussia, published in 1750; and the Code Napoleone, promulgated in 1805. These, particularly the latter,

latter, are too well known to suffer me to expatiate upon them here. I shall only observe, that it is a mortifying reflection to the friend of civil liberty, that the honor of all the noble works of this description, including Justinian's, should be engrossed by the possessors of absolute power. A code formed under the auspices of a free constitution, uniting the sense, and condensing the talents, of an embodied people, is a phenomenon which has not appeared, and which might be expected to approach nearer to perfection than any that had preceded it. Perhaps indeed despotic forms of government, where the will of one man is absolute, both to will and to execute, in proportion as they are less congenial to the birth of patriotic counsels, are more favourable to the vigour of their execution. The only difficulty is to excite the disposition to the public benefit; but in limited and representative governments the main obstacles are in the execution, which must be conducted by an assemblage of legislators, where, though all are agreed about the end, there is often infinite discordance as to the means. And in presenting a body of jurisprudence to such a legislature, it is to be apprehended that almost every member of it will find something which he would wish altered, and every alteration starts new objections. Whether this may partly be the cause that our history presents us with so few and abortive attempts towards that salutary regulation which our judicial system so loudly calls for, I will not attempt to determine. We should however except from this reflection the example of Alfred, and perhaps of Edgar and Edward the Confessor; for the compilations made by them for the use of their states, were perhaps as good and perfect as the condition of society at that time would allow; and in particular what was done by the first of those monarchs was well worthy the character of a man who shed a lustre upon the darkness of his age. No effectual effort has since been made for a general digest and reformation of the laws. The important improvements for which we are indebted to Edward I. whom Lord Hale calls the English Justinian, rather regarded the plan of administering and dispensing the laws, than the general settling and regulation of them by such a measure as we are now contemplating. But though the honour of bringing this great design to perfection is reserved for the legislature of the present, or some future day, the plan has been agitated on more

than one occasion, the examination of which would afford to those concerned in such a work, if the project should ever be resumed, some useful hints as to objects proposed, and the causes of their failure.

Henry VIII. had conceived a plan for the thorough reformation and arrangement of the canon law, and procured an act, empowering him to nominate thirty-two commissioners for that purpose; but this, like many other grand schemes of that monarch, never produced any effect. The like fate attended the proposal laid by Sir F. Bacon before King James I. for an amendment and reformation of the common and statute law; as well as his offer of compiling a digest for the use of the kingdom. During the interregnum the subject was urgently pressed upon the attention of parliament; first by the commissioners from the army in August 1647, who, amongst other articles, insisted, "That the rules and course of law, and the officers thereof, be so reformed and reduced, that all law-suits and matters of right may be clear and certain in their issues, and less tedious and expensive in their proceedings." And again, in the independants' petition of September 1648, they desire that the proceedings in law may be abbreviated, amended, and made certain.

In 1651 the parliament named a committee to consider what inconveniences there are in the law, how the mischiefs which grow from delays, the chargeableness and irregularities in the proceedings in the law, may be prevented. The labours of this committee however seem to have been conducted on too narrow a scale, and to have aimed rather at a reformation of the proceedings than an elucidation and settlement of the laws. In 1652 they presented to the parliament draughts of Acts for abating fees, simplifying titles and alienations of real property, facilitating the recovery of rents and small debts, and for abolishing the arbitrary fines, fealty and homage incident to copyhold estates.

Even these attempts at reformation, though far short of the extent proposed by those who suggested the measure, proved abortive. The failure has given rise to an imputation, which I would fain attribute to the uncandid bias of its authors, received from the prevailing spirit of the times, rather than to truth. "The reformation of the law (says Ludlow) went on but slowly, it being the interest of lawyers to preserve the lives, liberties,



liberties, and estates of the nation in their hands." As an instance of their ingenuity in raising obstacles to its progress, he tells us, that "upon a debate on the single point of registering sales of lands, which when so registered should not be subject to any *incumbrances*; the word *incumbrance* was so managed by the lawyers, that it took up three months time before it could be ascertained by the committee of parliament." If we may believe the authority of Oldmixon, the lawyers were so alarmed at a bill for regulating their practice, "that they and the clergy, equally concerned to perpetuate the abuses practised amongst them, held meetings at the Savoy, and entering into a treaty for their mutual defence, contrived to tamper with the leading party in the parliament, and by the offer of one hundred thousand pounds for the use of the army, obtained an assurance of being protected in the full enjoyment of their respective advantages and profits." If these charges had any foundation, they might almost justify the proposition once seriously debated about that time, for excluding all lawyers from parliament; but I think it more candid to ascribe them to the prejudices of those times against the lawyers, which were little less violent than those against the clergy; and which the degraded state of the law, the dependance and servility of the judges, and the prostitution of the courts during the preceding reigns, may easily account for. At present however, I imagine, the profession of the law, in a body, would be as far from attempting, as the legislature would be little likely to endure, such an opposition to a measure of this salutary nature. Whatever was the real cause, we must regret that such an opportunity, backed by the urgent desire of the nation so strongly expressed, was entirely lost; for though it were the act of an irregular and unacknowledged legislature, a work of such utility, like many other great public acts of that time, would either have been adopted or imitated upon the re-establishment of the regular government. But it is still more deeply to be regretted, that the proposal of Sir F. Bacon could not kindle in the breast of his pedantic and pusillanimous master, a spark of ambition, to ennoble his name by a work that, in spite of his own feebleness, would have rendered it venerable and illustrious among the sovereigns of Great Britain. How fortunate had it pleased Providence, to allot the existence of a

man, at once so singularly qualified, and so happily disposed, to the reign of a monarch sufficiently enlightened to avail himself of that rare combination for his own glory, and the good of his kingdom! There has seldom appeared in this, or any country, and we can scarcely expect to see again, a man so endowed with every quality necessary to ensure the perfection of what he proposed as Bacon; who, to a deep and comprehensive knowledge of the laws of England, added the most valuable treasures and best spirit of ancient learning and wisdom, an indefatigable industry, and above all an understanding, whose force, penetration, and originality, has seldom been equalled among men. This happy union of these various qualifications, with zeal for the perfection of his own plan, could not fail to have produced a result, whose excellence and utility would have brought no less honour than benefit to the country, which could boast of having produced it.

It is not for me to speculate upon the particular mode which should be followed in arranging such a digest as I have proposed in the preceding pages. The plan chalked out in effect by Justinian, and in theory by Bacon, may however suffice to guide the labours of those to whom the performance should be entrusted. And I will not detain you longer, than by suggesting that, in order to complete the utility of the work, it might be advisable to revive the Athenian institution of the *Serviri*, who were standing commissioners appointed to watch what laws became improper, or what new laws clashed with the old ones, and ex-officio to propose their repeal. Some provision of this kind would be necessary to prevent the best system from becoming in time as full of confusion and incongruities as that which we at present complain of.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
AMIDST the prodigious number of enquiries successfully made in your inimitable Magazine, allow me to ask for any partial information relative to descendants of illustrious persons who have shone in past times in the galaxy of British genius? Notices of the present state of the families of such persons could not fail to excite the liveliest interest among the literary population of this empire, the whole, or nearly the whole of whom are constant readers of your miscellany.

JA. WILSON.

Falmouth, Oct. 1813.

For

## POPULATION OF DEVONSHIRE, according to the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL of PERSONS.
Axminster -	2,191	2,391	27	42	1,231	951	209	5,436	5,958	11,394
Bampton -	1,061	1,191	5	26	686	459	49	2,682	2,982	5,664
Black Tor- rington - }	2,661	2,835	39	77	2,141	509	185	7,345	7,704	15,049
Braunton -	2,708	2,995	16	65	1,191	1,146	658	6,401	7,886	14,287
Budleigh -	3,392	3,650	53	228	1,795	1,331	524	7,979	9,494	17,473
Cliston -	507	544	8	24	405	122	17	1,367	1,396	2,763
Coleridge -	2,508	3,513	17	107	1,582	1,227	504	7,425	9,104	16,529
Colyton -	1,172	1,291	3	72	749	298	244	2,914	3,174	6,088
Crediton -	2,130	2,248	24	97	989	1,119	140	4,786	5,862	10,648
Ermington -	1,408	1,656	17	70	975	536	145	4,236	4,135	8,371
Exminster -	2,516	2,722	56	136	1,142	914	666	6,068	7,003	13,071
Fremington -	1,208	1,325	19	38	772	395	158	3,064	3,523	6,587
Halberton -	495	613	1	31	381	192	40	1,290	1,400	2,690
Hartland -	659	688	13	12	540	115	33	1,908	2,062	3,970
Hayridge -	2,159	2,281	12	75	1,116	997	168	5,049	5,798	10,847
Haytor -	3,489	3,944	57	151	1,811	1,057	1,076	8,818	10,583	19,406
Hemyock -	932	1,076	4	26	622	406	50	2,251	2,566	4,817
Lifton -	1,326	1,626	13	24	1,145	342	139	4,821	4,889	9,710
Moulton, South Ottery, St. }	2,030	2,140	9	117	1,474	534	132	5,002	5,550	10,552
Mary	554	753	4	29	259	286	208	1,195	1,665	2,860
Plympton -	1,221	1,523	15	47	651	515	357	3,771	3,995	7,766
Roborough -	1,337	1,656	28	49	852	343	461	4,330	4,715	9,045
Shebbear -	2,769	3,016	14	91	1,640	798	583	7,019	8,224	15,243
Sherwill -	609	636	4	28	474	114	48	1,548	1,727	3,275
Stauborough -	1,973	2,309	18	77	1,308	799	202	5,896	6,389	12,285
Tavistock -	662	1,214	9	16	479	613	122	2,731	3,047	5,778
Tawton, North with Winkly }	1,988	2,174	13	73	1,524	508	142	4,982	5,624	10,606
Teignbridge -	1,820	2,301	9	91	1,142	1,039	125	5,265	6,004	11,269
Tiverton -	1,374	1,475	9	44	505	809	161	3,378	4,083	7,461
Witheridge -	1,467	1,572	9	70	1,128	366	78	3,814	3,935	7,749
Wouford -	3,723	4,179	45	228	2,114	1,385	680	9,675	10,374	20,049
Exeter -	2,879	4,165	21	91	156	2,898	1,411	7,908	10,988	18,896
Plymouth & Suburbs }	5,436	13,608	180	110	65	7,359	5,684	24,469	31,591	56,060
Local Militia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals -	62,318	79,415	766	2,475	330,441	30,977	15,394	179,553	203,755	383,308



## DORSETSHIRE.

Blandford, } North }	893	1,020	6	34	658	179	183	2,231	2,570	4,801
Blandford, } South - }	2,102	2,289	15	51	1,338	648	303	4,974	5,503	10,477
Bridport - -	3,633	4,053	34	111	2,434	1,304	315	9,477	10,553	20,030
Cerne - - -	1,194	1,444	8	51	1,048	322	74	3,091	3,509	6,600
Dorchester -	3,020	3,437	36	106	1,967	754	716	7,524	8,386	15,980
Shaston, East	3,280	3,656	25	111	2,224	771	661	7,766	8,640	16,406
Shaston, West	1,374	1,604	9	29	938	503	158	3,613	4,079	7,692
Sherborne -	1,006	1,194	6	44	852	267	75	2,687	2,957	5,644
Sturminster -	1,645	1,952	7	41	1,017	551	384	4,363	4,975	9,338
Blandford -	431	652	-	12	12	605	35	1,017	1,408	2,425
Bridport - -	512	671	1	7	20	600	51	1,532	2,035	3,567
Dorchester -	357	479	-	7	33	268	178	1,187	1,359	2,546
Lyme-Regis -	342	403	4	14	57	201	145	808	1,117	1,925
Shaftsbury -	559	625	2	28	123	266	236	1,160	1,475	2,635
Sherborne -	575	719	1	21	179	411	129	1,431	1,939	3,370
Wareham - -	372	389	1	10	75	209	105	782	927	1,709
Weymouth & Melcombe- Regis - }	886	1,130	14	119	7	711	412	1,861	2,871	4,732
Poole - - -	1,029	1,104	2	28	-	1,032	72	2,143	2,673	4,816
Totals -	23,210	26,821	171	841	12,982	9,607	4,232	57,717	66,976	124,693

## DURHAM.

Chester Ward, } Three Divi- sions - - }	9,974	14,565	55	369	2,941	7,600	4,024	33,124	36,503	69,627
Darlington Ward, Three Divisions }	7,184	8,679	40	169	2,971	3,150	2,558	18,725	20,276	39,001
Easington Ward, Two Divisions }	3,870	4,907	22	112	1,585	2,231	1,091	10,690	11,904	22,594
Stockton Ward, Two Divisions }	3,414	3,728	16	104	1,705	1,092	931	7,423	8,742	16,165
Islandshire -	1,264	1,611	12	49	483	412	714	5,205	3,627	6,832
Norhamshire	733	765	2	41	436	186	141	1,670	1,854	3,524
Durham - -	932	1,495	5	24	144	927	424	2,997	3,766	6,763
Sunderland -	1,662	3,538	-	22	19	1,496	2,023	5,007	7,282	12,289
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	-	830
Totals -	29,033	39,288	152	890	10,288	17,094	11,906	83,671	93,954	177,625

## ESSEX.

Barstable - -	1,715	2,006	16	30	1,519	372	115	5,233	5,010	10,243
Becontree - -	4,377	5,003	39	136	1,988	1,785	1,230	12,705	13,970	26,675
Chafford - -	1,479	1,680	9	34	874	605	201	4,288	4,183	8,471
Cheimsford	3,758	4,469	26	121	2,447	1,408	614	10,886	11,388	22,274
Clavering - -	590	733	2	15	562	98	73	1,603	1,693	3,296
Dengie - -	1,259	1,602	8	15	1,087	367	148	4,330	3,914	8,244
Dunmow - -	1,936	2,154	3	52	1,390	541	223	5,124	5,212	10,336
Freshwell - -	970	1,132	1	7	873	198	61	2,576	2,794	5,370
Harlow - -	1,133	1,387	3	27	940	324	123	3,384	3,313	6,697
Havering-at- te-Bower }	924	1,156	2	33	521	541	94	2,509	2,546	5,055
Hinckford - -	5,654	6,662	28	162	3,865	1,877	920	14,031	15,733	29,764
Lexden - -	2,901	3,423	13	50	2,047	776	600	7,809	8,452	16,261
Ongar - -	1,905	2,197	20	42	1,384	463	350	5,058	5,553	11,211
Rochford - -	1,658	2,088	12	29	1,262	563	263	5,612	5,066	10,678
Tendring - -	2,592	3,565	9	32	2,262	954	349	2,786	9,027	17,813
Thurstable - -	777	918	5	20	699	164	65	2,251	2,260	4,511
Uttlesford - -	1,779	2,155	7	32	1,627	381	145	4,930	5,031	9,961
Waltham - -	1,318	1,407	6	37	554	280	573	3,627	3,572	7,199
Winstree - -	506	707	1	5	513	97	97	1,741	1,733	3,474
Witham - -	1,739	1,894	9	45	1,143	553	198	4,442	4,555	8,997
Colchester - -	2,111	3,093	24	57	480	1,152	1,461	5,400	7,144	12,544
Harwich - -	564	910	1	14	72	178	660	1,519	2,213	3,732
Maldon - -	505	565	1	10	101	290	174	1,243	1,436	2,679
Saffron-Walden	669	729	10	7	307	215	207	1,617	1,786	3,403
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,553	-	3,553
Totals -	42,829	51,643	255	1012	28,517	14,182	8,944	124,839	127,634	252,473

## For the Monthly Magazine.

AXIOMS, in regard to PUBLIC MORALS,  
and to the RELATIONS of WAR, PEACE,  
and ALLIANCE between NATIONS.

[The erudite reader of the Monthly Magazine may wonder to see an attempt to re-discuss points that have been treated so ably by Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, and other writers on the Law of Nations. Modern experience has however unhappily been more extensive on this subject, and has brought every principle, connected with the rights and duties of nations, more immediately home to the feelings of contemporaries than the more favoured times of those illustrious writers. This experience has therefore afforded data for the following axioms; and it will be soon perceived by readers of former writings on these topics, that the present author has followed no beaten track, but has ventured to think for himself, and to put many truths in a new light, which are of the deepest consequence to the happiness of the world.]

## I.

THE obligations of morality are universal and always the same; and they are applicable alike to the mutual relations of individuals, of families of indi-

viduals, and of collections of families or nations.

## II.

Crimes committed by nations upon other nations, are therefore to be estimated like those of individuals in regard to one another. The right of self-defence is a universal law consequent on existence; but the right of self-defence implies the wrong of offence, both in individuals and in nations.

## III.

An individual is morally justified if he commit homicide in defence of his life, or necessary property; and in like manner, a nation is justifiable in killing the people of other nations that have attacked it, or placed in imminent danger the lives and necessary property of its population.

## IV.

All the relations in regard to offence and retaliation which exist between individuals, apply in like manner to nations. Every dispute among individuals does not justify homicide; nor does every degree of wrong or dispute among nations justify an appeal to arms. Hence all the individuals slain in a contest between



tween nations, are in the eye of morality and justice criminally murdered by that nation which makes war on another for causes inferior in evidence and relative magnitude to those which would justify homicide in an individual.

## V.

The state of being gives to every creature a right to subsist; and as subsistence could not be obtained without a right to maintain pre-occupation, so this right can never be properly disturbed, unless the earth be over-peopled, or occupation abused. The plea of necessity may then be urged by famished nations as a ground for disturbing the right of possession in others, though the right of defence in the possessors remains the same.

## VI.

Wars appear to have had their origin during the pastoral ages, when families or clans had occasion to drive their flocks from district to district, in quest of pasture. A mutual desire to occupy the same fertile and ungrazed tract, led successively to jealousies, disputes, blows, homicide, robbery, and conquest.

## VII.

The continuance, or repetition, of such contentions, generated in due time a race of champions, or heroes; and the distinctions which the leaders or elders found it politic to confer on these persons, excited a thirst for renown in war; while the importance of such defenders of the community occasioned the priests and poets to designate courage as a primary virtue, and achievements in war as the most enviable glory.

## VIII.

That valour which policy consecrated was, however, in time treated by historians and poets as an abstract virtue, without sufficiently discriminating in regard to the justice of the cause in which it might be exerted; hence, homicide committed by a patriot in self-defence, and the crime of murder committed by the satellites of tyrants without justifiable cause, have been confounded; and that virtue, and this vice, have been held up alike to the applause of the world.

## IX.

But as the writings of historians and poets have been the instruments of education and priestcraft in all civilized nations, and have been specially preferred in the education of princes, so an artificial passion and mischievous delusion have been generated in the human mind, of a love of military glory, and of dominion over other countries, distinct

from the virtue of heroism in self-defence, and from the desire of defending territory for the purpose of securing subsistence.

## X.

As the arts of agriculture have spread among mankind, the real incentives to war have diminished; and of course there exist among stationary nations, whose subsistence is derived from the cultivation of the earth, fewer causes of war than among pastoral and hunting tribes, whose conveniences and necessities mingle and interfere with each other.

## XI.

The earth being the natural inheritance and common right of all the animals which come into existence upon it, the right of occupation for the necessary purposes of subsistence, appears to be a primary law of nature; consequently those who usefully occupy any tract of country, possess a natural right to it, arising from pre-occupation, which right justifies resistance on their parts against others who may attempt to expel them.

## XII.

Nations or communities are, as such, completely independent of one another. No nation has any right to dictate to another; not to confer even a supposed benefit by forcible means. The religion, however erroneous; and the government, however tyrannical, are the sole affairs of the nation which is the object of them; and no other nation has any right or authority to attempt to amend them. Hence, as nations can admit of no superior judge, and as perpetual wars would be the consequence of any assumed right of nation over nation, so the authority of nations to govern themselves, is even more sacred than the strong right of the heads of private families to manage their own households without any controul of their neighbours.

## XIII.

The plea of necessity can never be urged in justification of wars by nations enjoying plenty; whose territories have not been invaded; and whose unoffending subjects have not been wilfully outraged in their persons or property. Nor does any plea of necessity exist in regard to wars undertaken on grounds which arise out of hypotheses and contingencies; or in support of theoretical and problematical points of policy; the public importance of all which depend on the fallibility of human judgment and prescience, and on data often misapplied by passion, ignorance, or pride.

## XIV.

The common insanity on the subject of military glory which is the fault of education, and the insatiable lust of increased dominion which is excited by the flatterers of princes, have been the cause of most of the wars that have desolated the world. Princes easily find ministers to execute their purposes; ministers purchase tools and sycophants with the public money; and these, in the praises of their patrons, assert the justice and necessity of a war, the unjust or frivolous causes of which are unsuspected till it is too late to arrest its progress, or to atone for the calamities it has occasioned.

## XV.

Hence too, as statesmen are very artful casuists, and know how to make the worse appear the better cause, and as there is but one language for good and for evil, so it is often difficult, at the moment in which questions of peace or war are balancing between nations, to distinguish which of the parties is right and which wrong. Facts, and not words or assertions, are therefore the only criterions by which to try the justice of the cause of contending nations.

•• For example, a nation may declare that it seeks nothing inconsistent with the honour of another, at the very instant that it is violating the rights of the other, by refusing to execute a solemn stipulation of a treaty of peace; it may profess the tenderest regard for the rights of the other nation during a long war, in which its avowed object has been to overthrow the established government or religion of that people; it may affect to seek peace with that people, although in the very negotiations it may refuse to admit the universal natural right of all people to choose their own government, by insultingly refusing to acknowledge the titles of their executive, by which their public powers are wielded; and, after waging a bloody and relentless war, it may, as a figure of speech, turn round upon its adversary, and to evade its true responsibility may affect a moderation, which, originally possessed, would have rendered the war unnecessary.

Those who are anxious to discriminate between the justice and injustice of the cause of belligerents, are warranted in suspecting the cause of that country, which exclusively begins to arm during public discussions; because, if a reasonable termination is the sole object, reason only should be appealed to; because war can never decide any question of truth or falsehood; and because victory is no test of justice, though it may compel the vanquished to submit to any terms that may be imposed. In like manner it may be assumed, that a false colour of right exists when a government appeals to the passions of its subjects in libels of every kind on the

hostile government; because truth does not require such aids. And a still more certain criterion of the vicious motives of a government, is the introduction into its explanations or formal declaration of war, of any palpable or subsequently detected falsehoods; because truth and justice are always inseparable.

## XVI.

The right of possession, which exists in regard to land, as producing a definite quantity of subsistence, does not exist however in regard to things which cannot be occupied, which exist in common, and which are of indefinite quantity and utility, as air, light, or the sea. No nation has any right to usurp authority over any of these common gifts of nature, of which all men may enjoy the benefit without prejudice to others. The rights of all nations to sail upon the seas for purposes not injurious to the safety or common rights of others, are therefore without restriction or limitation.

## XVII.

A nation unjustly attacked, or imminently and palpably threatened with attack, is not bound simply to repel or ward off the blow; but is justified in following the enemy and his allies, till he has compelled him, and them, to give satisfaction or security. The events of a war do not therefore justify its continuance; and the success of a nation originally attacked, is no ground for persevering in a bad cause, or for any confederacy of other nations against the successful belligerent.

## XVIII.

If it is the duty of nations to protect each other against unjust aggressions of powerful and unprincipled governments, they are also bound to assume a moral controul over weak nations, or these so protected might injure and insult strong ones with impunity: thus if a weak nation have recourse to arms to gratify the passions of its leaders, and menace another, the surrounding nations should then interpose their influence to prevent the impending hostilities, or they can afterwards have no ground of complaint against the nation attacked, if, in the progress of the war, it should conquer the unjust assailant, and should even annex its territories to its own dominions.

## XIX.

Allies who take part in a war, are, in regard to the enemy, in the situation of principals; and, in their mutual relations with respect to the common enemy, they are bound to each other by an obligation of allegiance similar to that which unites



unites parts of one empire. If a nation make war upon another, having several allies which aid and abet its arms, the other belligerent is warranted in treating the allies, if they fall into its power, as it might treat the principal itself; and such conquest is not an act of improper aggression, provided the conqueror had just grounds of hostility against the principal belligerent.

## XX.

The merits of all the circumstances and relations of a war are affected, through the whole period of its duration, by the justice or injustice of its origin. In a war arising out of unjust pretensions, of acts of wanton violence, or frivolous pretexts to cover vicious motives, no glory can attend its victories; no virtuous exultation follow its conquests; no honest zeal support its measures. Alliances before and after its commencement taint also the moral character of allies. Its military agents are nothing better than lawless murderers, robbers, and incendiaries; and it is the duty of all conscientious subjects, during a war contaminated in its origin by injustice, to weep over the disgrace of their country.

\*. Vattel denounces unjust war in the following eloquent terms:—"He who is engaged in war, derives all his right from the justice of his cause. Whoever takes up arms without a lawful cause, has no right whatever, and every act of hostility that he commits, is an act of injustice. He is chargeable with all the evils, all the horrors of the war. All the effusion of blood, the desolation of families, the rapine, the acts of violence, the ravages, the conflagrations, are his works and his crimes. He is guilty of a crime against the enemy whom he attacks, oppresses and massacres without cause. He is guilty of a crime against his people whom he forces into acts of injustice, and exposes to danger without reason or necessity—against those of his subjects who are ruined or distressed by the war—who lose their lives, their property, or their health, in consequence of it. Finally, he is guilty of a crime against mankind in general, whose peace he disturbs, and to whom he is a pernicious example."

## XXI.

During any war, the common public rights of neutral nations are not compromised by the hostile relations of the belligerents, except that they are forbid to supply either of them with warlike stores, or to raise the military siege of places; and any interference of either belligerent in the common and equal rights of all nations to hold such intercourse as they think proper with either

nation, is such a public injury, and violation of public right, as, if persisted in, affords a just ground of war on the part of such neutral against such belligerent.

## XXII.

War is justifiable in no case except as an ulterior resort, when satisfaction or explanation for an injury of competent magnitude cannot be obtained, either by discussion, reference, mediation, or compromise. But the injury should be self-evident, or the danger imminent and unquestionable; and the entire subject of dispute should be of serious public importance, such as in the eye of reason could not be submitted to, and as the honour and independence of the country could not endure.

## XXIII.

If wisdom have any practical influence upon the authors of wars, the best preventive of so great an evil would be the uniform experience of the inutility of wars to effect the special objects for which they are usually undertaken. The complicated nature of the machinery of society, the opposing and subtle interests of various nations, and the changes produced by time on the lives, motives, and conditions of men, render abortive the calculations under which kings and ministers usually embark in wars. The combinations producing public events are indeed too extended, and too complex to warrant, except on extraordinary occasions, an appeal to arms to effect any human purpose; and the history of the professed causes of every recorded war, compared with the terms of every recorded peace, proves the folly of seeking to arrive at any desired or desirable end, by such destructive means.

## XXIV.

To secure themselves against the afflictions of this dread scourge, subjects should be careful to establish and preserve their own influence in the constitution of their country, by which to arrest the career of weak princes, or their wicked ministers. The punishment of the latter, after the mischiefs have been perpetrated, has little efficacy, because the example of uncertain punishments cannot operate as a warning on any description of criminals. The only security therefore of people against being made the tools and victims of unnecessary and unprovoked wars, is to maintain the controul of public opinion by securing the ascendancy of public liberty.

Nov. 2, 1813.

COMMON SENSE.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your number for October, under the signature of "A Mother," has taken notice of a disease which appears now very prevalent among children, which chiefly attacks the head, occasioning the hair to fall off, and, if neglected, becoming an extensive sore, but appearing also on other parts of the body, in a circle or ring. This seemingly infectious disorder has been quaintly enough called the *ringworm*, though in fact it differs in no essential symptom from the severer cases of *Tinea Capitis*, or what our old-fashioned and plain-spoken forefathers called *scald head*, the symptoms of which are well known. Every practitioner knows, that in some constitutions this species of herpes is very inveterate, and reproaches the art of medicine. The over-delicacy of modern manners has perverted the natural appellation of several other complaints: thus scrofulous is called scorbutic, and when this state of habit prevails, the disease is more difficult of cure. As to the remedies to be employed for the removal of this loathsome malady, I would advise a trial of the simplest at first. The hair should be cut very short, or close shaved; the whole head should be kept clean with frequent ablutions of soap and water, twice a day at the very least. Smearing the head with a mixture of finely powdered roll brimstone, or *sulphur vivum*, and hog's lard, night and morning, may first be tried. If this procures no amendment in a few days, let the compound ointment of sulphur be used in like manner: if this fail, use equal parts of this last and the ointment of tar, (*Unguent. Picis Liquida.*) If these remedies fail, recourse must be had to some of the mercurial preparations. The *Unguent. Hydrar. Nitr.* or Citrine ointment, may be tried. If the part be too tender, it may be diluted with hog's lard or the tar ointment. *White Precipitate of Mercury*, in the proportion of one drachm, (more or less) to the ounce of lard, is an useful application for almost any eruption, as well as this. When all these have been tried without effect, I fear there is little else to be done externally. I have heard that a strong infusion, or decoction of tobacco is useful; but I should suppose this was first employed to destroy vermin: an infusion, or ointment made from the *Cocculus Indicus*, is also spoken of as an excellent application in this disease, especially as a de-

stroyer of vermin; but of this I have no experience. Sometimes the discharge from the head diminishes suddenly, and causes derangement of the system, sore eyes, &c. To restore this secretion, perhaps the most effectual remedy is wearing an oil-skin cap for a few days constantly, renewing it night and morning.

With regard to internal means, the simplest I can mention is a little flowers of sulphur given every morning, or every other morning: if the disease be inveterate, or of long standing, small quantities of mercurial preparations may be had recourse to. One of the mildest, perhaps, is the *Plummer's Pill*; (*Pil. Hydrarg. Submuriat.*) Two, three, or four grains of this should be taken every night. Preparations of arsenic are very good in some cases. Four, five, or more drops of *Fowler's Arsenical Solution*, may be given two or three times a day. But it must be remembered, that all alterative courses of medicine should be persisted in for weeks, or even for months together, to ensure benefit.

Washes may also be used in addition to the other remedies. Lime water, sulphurated waters, weak solutions of sugar of lead, or of corrosive sublimate in water, also strong solutions of common salt, may all be useful, especially the mercurial solutions. Above all things, perfect cleanliness and washing the parts are essential. In general, the diet should be good, the habit being usually weakly. Decoction of bark, or other bitter medicines, will be highly conducive to the cure, joined to the vitriolic acid. Wine will also be in some cases a good addition. If these remarks shall be of the smallest use, I shall be thankful.

Oct. 16, 1813.

A. MACHAON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HABITATS and BOTANIC MEMORANDUMS.

POTAMOGETON *pectinatum*. <sup>β</sup> *marinum*. In the Wear above Sunderland. N. J. W.

POTAMOGETON *setaceum*. In ditches on Bridge Stear Moss; Curtis.—Peat moss by Talkin Tarn, Cumberland; Hutchinson.—I wish some able botanist would ascertain whether it is the *Potamogeton setaceum* of the *Species Plantarum*, that grows in these places. N. J. W.

SAGINA *apetala*. Fields near Sunderland. N. J. W.

SAGINA *erecta*. On Ryegate Common, Surrey. N. J. W.

SAGINA



*SAGINA maritima*. Eng. Bot. t. 2193. On Hartlepool Pier. N. J. W.—Near Seaton, Durham; Mr. J. Backhouse.

*TILLEA muscosa*. On Dersingham Heath, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

*RADICLA millegraria*. On Hutton Moor, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.—Coxwold, Yorkshire; Mr. Robson.—Home Caltram, Cumberland; Rev. Mr. Harriman.

*MYOSOTIS scorpioides*. A beautiful large-flowered alpine variety of this plant grows by rivulets on Ben Lawers, Scotland, and Cheviot, Northumberland. N. J. W.

*LITHOSPERMUM officinale*. Norberry Park, Surrey. N. J. W.—St. Vincent's rocks, Bristol; Mr. Thompson.

*ANTHUSA sempervirens*. Near Kendal; Rev. J. Harriman.

*ANTHUSA officinalis*. First observed in England by the Rev. Mr. Butt.—At Hartley Pans, Northumberland, to which place I make no doubt it has been brought with ballast. N. J. W.

*CYNOGLOSSUM sylvaticum*. Norberry Park, Surrey, pointed out to me by Mr. J. Woods. N. J. W.

*PULMONARIA maritima*. Near Whitehaven, Cumberland; Rev. J. Harriman.—At Scrammerstone mill, between the Salt-pans and Berwick on the Beach, about a mile and a half from Berwick. Lawson, in Ray's Synopsis. Both Mr. Thompson and myself have been unsuccessful in our search for this beautiful plant on the Northumberland coast. Some future botanist may perhaps be more fortunate. N. J. W.

*SYMPHYTUM officinale*.  $\alpha$ . About Brockham, Surrey. N. J. W.—Bristol; Mr. Thompson.—At Pelam, near Darlington; Mr. J. Backhouse.

*SYMPHYTUM officinale*.  $\beta$ . Fl. Brit. 219.

*SYMPHYTUM patens*. Sibthorp, 70. By the Pont near Pont Eland, Northumberland. N. J. W.—Thames side, below Maidenhead, Berks; Mr. J. Woods.

*SYMPHYTUM tuberosum*. At Borthwick, Scotland; Mr. Hooker.

*ECHINUM italicum*. On Sunderland ballast hills; specimens preserved in the Herbarium of the late Mr. Weighell.

*ECHINUM vulgare*; variety, with white flowers. On Box hill, Surrey. N. J. W.

*PRIMULA vulgaris*; variety, with liver-coloured flowers. Felton Woods, Northumberland. N. J. W.

*PRIMULA veris*; var. with liver-coloured flowers. Meadows at Brunton Mill, near Kenton, Northumberland; Mr. C. Woodhouse.

*PRIMULA formosa*. By the road side between Castle Eden and Easington, Durham. Near Ovingham, Northumberland. Near Settle Malham, and Gordale, Yorkshire. N. J. W.

*MENYANTHES nymphæoides*. In ditches at Bray, and in the Thames above Maidenhead, Berks; Mr. J. Woods.—Near Whinford Bridge, Essex; Mr. E. Forster.

*LYSIMACHIA vulgaris*. By the Mole at Brockham, Surrey, and Thames at Old Windsor, Berks. N. J. W.—Near Ripon, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.—Tentenden mill-pool, Kent; Rev. J. Fenwick.—Near Bath; Mr. Thompson.—This pretty plant, though not uncommon in the south, is very rare in the north of England. In neither of Wallis's two Northumberland Habitats. By the side of the pond at the south-west end of Widehaugh, near Dilston, and on the banks of North Tyne, at Low Park End, near Nunwick, have I been able to find it. N. J. W.

*LYSIMACHIA thyrsiflora*. At Lakeby Carr, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, where the Rev. J. Dalton discovered it growing with *Scheuchzeria palustris*.

*LYSIMACHIA Nummularia*. Near Betchworth and Brockham, Surrey. Old Windsor, Berks. Copgrove, Yorkshire. This plant is rare in the north of England, and has never been observed in Durham or Northumberland, but by Wallis, who mentions Chip-chase Island, North Tyne, as a habitat. N. J. W.

*ANAGALLIS carulea*. Eng. Bot. t. 1823. Corn fields about Alnwick, Northumberland; Wallis.

*ANAGALLIS arvensis*.  $\beta$ . Fl. Brit. p. 230. On the ballast-hills of Tyne and Wear. The upright mode of growth points out this plant from the scarlet-flowered *Anagallis*, even before flowering. N. J. W.

*ANAGALLIS tenella*. Rivulet at its entrance into Imoskal Wood, Bath; Mr. Thompson. On bogs, and by rivulets in the north, but not common. N. J. W.

*AZALEA procumbens*. On Ben-y-Gloe, near Blair Athol. N. J. W.

*CONVOLVULUS soldanella*. Sea shore near Maryport, Cumberland; Rev. J. Harriman.

*POLEMIUM caruleum*. Conistone Dib, and on Arncliffe Scar, between Kilsay and Arncliffe; Curtis.—In the wood and by the rivulet at Malham; Hooker.—At Gordale, just above the natural bridge. N. J. W.—On the left-hand side of the gill below Kirby Mathamdale, near Settle, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

CAMPANULA

*CAMPANULA rapunculus*. Esher, Surrey; Mr. J. Woods.—Harrietsham, Kent; Rev. J. Fenwick.

*CAMPANULA latifolia*. Frequent in the northern counties.

*CAMPANULA trachelium*. In Surrey and Kent frequent. I never met with this plant in the north of England. N. J. W.

*CAMPANULA glomerata*. About Dorking, Surrey, and Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. N. J. W.—Above Lincome Spaw, and other places about Bath; Mr. Thompson.

*CAMPANULA glomerata*; var. with a single flower. In Crag Close, near Barwestford, Northumberland, where it was observed many years ago by Wallis. N. J. W.

*CAMPANULA hybrida*. About Dorking, Surrey. N. J. W.—Near Ripon, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.—On St. Anthony Hill, Bath; Mr. Thompson.

*CAMPANULA hederacea*. Quarries at Crocks-moor, near Sheffield; Mr. Salt.—Near Brandon also, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland; Mr. McKay.—Dunkerry, Somerset; Mr. Woods.—Near Halifax, Yorkshire; Mr. E. Robson.

*PHYTEUMA orbicularis*. About the chalk quarries near Dorking, Surrey. N. J. W.

*JASIONE montana*. Foot of Saddleback, Cumberland; near Dorking, Surrey; and Hexham, Northumberland. N. J. W.—Shorncliffe, Kent; Rev. J. Fenwick.—Quarry near Hutton, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.

*LOBELIA Dortmanna*. In Loch Clunie, Perthshire. N. J. W.

*VIOLA hirta*. Chalk hill near Hedsor Wharf, Bucks; Mr. J. Woods.—Near Malham and Settle, Yorkshire. N. J. W.—Kelhoe, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

*VIOLA odorata*.  $\beta$ . *flore albo*. Hedge banks between Dorking and Brockham, Surrey. N. J. W.

*VIOLA canina*.  $\beta$ . *flore albo*. Fields west of Betchworth park, Surrey. N. J. W.

*VIOLA lutea*. Pastures near Malham, Settle, Gordale, &c. Yorkshire. N. J. W.

*VIOLA amana*. Foot of Ben Lawers, Scotland. N. J. W.

*VERBASCUM Thapsus*. About Dorking, Surrey. N. J. W.

*VERBASCUM pulverulenta*. Croydon, Surrey; Mr. J. Woods.

*VERBASCUM nigrum*. About Box Hill, Juniper Hill, Dorking, and Brockham, Surrey. N. J. W.—Near Ripon, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.

*DATURA stramonium*. On the ballast hills of Tyne and Wear. N. J. W.

*ATROPA Bella-donna*. Side of Box Hill, Surrey. This is a rare plant in the north of England. N. J. W.

*CHIRONIA centaureum*. About Dorking, Surrey. N. J. W.

*CHIRONIA pulchella*. Isle of Sheppy, Kent; Rev. J. Fenwick.—Between Hartford and Bayford; Mr. J. Woods.—*C. pulchella*. Winch's Guide, vol. i. p. 22. Near Hartley, Northumberland. Proves only a small variety of *C. centaureum*. N. J. W.

*CHIRONIA littoralis*.—Winch's Guide, vol. i. p. 22. No. 223, and vol. ii. p. 3. preface. Eng. Bot. t. 2305. On the Links near Bamborough, and on Holy Island, Northumberland, July 1804. N. J. W.—On the sea coast at Shoreland, ditto; Mr. Thompson.

*SAMOLUS Valerandi*. On Holy Island, Northumberland; Castle Eden and Hartlepool, Durham. N. J. W.

*LONICERA xylosteum*. Hedges south of Alnwick, though probably not indigenous. N. J. W.—On the rocks under the Roman wall on the west side of Shewingshields, and by Crag Lake, Northumberland. Wallis, p. 149. Should this plant be ever found among the wild and romantic rocks at Shewingshields, it might then be really considered a native of Britain; but from observations on the spot, I suspect, small specimens of the common woodbine have been mistaken for it. N. J. W.—See Fl. Brit. p. 1393.

*RHAMNUS catharticus*. Kelhoe and Lord's wood, near Settle, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.—Studley Woods, ditto; Mr. Brunton.—Walthamstow, Essex; Mr. E. Forster.

*RHAMNUS frangula*. On rocks at Malham Cove, Yorkshire. N. J. W.—Mackershaw wood, ditto; Mr. Brunton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

I HAVE uniformly observed that your pages are always liberally opened to whatever can advance our knowledge, and contribute to our intellectual delight. Any information on our improvements in science, and success in the arts, is carefully registered, and even thankfully received within the columns of your valuable miscellany. Instant publicity is given, and general circulation is obtained, for whatever is ingenious in theory, bold in invention, sublime in intellect, and superior in talent.

Thos



These reflections may not unfitly precede the request which I am prompted to make to you. I should feel obliged by your allowing me, through the medium of your widely circulated publication, to notice the beautiful painted glass window with which Limehouse church has lately been ornamented; and which is well deserving the attention of every admirer of the arts. The subject is taken from a design of Mr. West's, and is a figure of our blessed Redeemer, in the act of delivering his heavenly precepts. His countenance is admirably executed. It beams with love and benignity. It is highly expressive of the sweetness of his temper, and the mildness of his character. In contemplating him, the pious believer is lost in humble gratitude and holy adoration. Impressed with the wonders of redemption, he sees the Redeemer before him; and the dignity of his appearance, and the unspeakable serenity of his look, at once constrain him to acknowledge of a truth, that this man was the son of God, and the saviour of mankind!

This beautiful figure, which awakens such feelings, and creates such a confession of our heavenly master, was executed by Mr. Backlen, of Newman-street, and reflects infinite credit upon his talents. He appears to have bestowed uncommon pains on his subject, since nothing can surpass the richness of his drapery, and the fineness of his colouring. This art, in which he promises to excel, if we may judge from the specimen before us, had lain dormant for years; and, in fact, was supposed to have been entirely lost. But experience has proved it to be otherwise; and it only required the enterprising genius, and the industrious labours of man, to arouse and exert his energies to revive the knowledge of an art, with which the altars of our old cathedrals, and the windows of our gothic churches, were alone thought to be embellished. Limehouse church, a fine and spacious building, admirably adapted for the public worship of the great God, and his son Jesus Christ, our Lord and Redeemer, may now boast of its painted window, unrivalled, if not in the grandeur and extent of its subject, at least in the richness and beauty of its colouring, by any of the specimens which the consecrated sanctuaries of religion can furnish us in the kingdom.

J. R.

Limehouse,  
Oct. 18. 1813.  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 243.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MONG other able works published at Paris since the accession of Napoleon, the Zoological Philosophy of Professor Lamarck, of the Imperial Museum, merits the notice of the English public. It is of course impracticable to afford more than a glimpse of the close reasoning, which fills two bulky volumes; yet as the author's own summaries develop his general view, they may afford tolerably correct ideas of a system of the animal economy, which, to say the least of it, is highly ingenious. His system is very like that of your correspondent Common Sense, (Monthly Mag. No. 226, p. 329, &c.) though both writers have evidently arrived at the same results by different trains of reasoning. M. Lamarck proposes also to draw his deductions in regard to the more complicated machinery of animals from the simplest forms; and going farther still, he attempts to prove the origin of the peculiar powers of different animals.

"First, it is evinced by many known facts that the continued employment of an organ tends to its development, strengthens it, and even enlarges it; whereas defect of employment, become habitual with respect to the organ, is prejudicial to its development, injures it, reduces it by slow degrees, and if permitted to subsist in all the individuals which have sprung from one another, during a long series of generations, will terminate in its extinction. Hence we may conceive that a change of circumstances constraining the individuals of a race of animals to change their habits, the organs which are least employed gradually die away, while those which are more frequently exercised are more completely unfolded, and acquire vigour and dimensions proportioned to the habitual employment to which these individuals have subjected them.

"Secondly, when I reflected on the moving power of the fluids, in the very yielding parts which contain them, I was soon convinced that, in proportion as the fluids of an organized body have their motion accelerated, these fluids modify the cellular tissue in which they move, opening passages, and forming various canals;—creating, in short, different organs, according to the state of organization in which they occur.

"From these two considerations, I deemed it certain that the motion of fluids

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fluids in the interior of animals, (a motion which is progressively accelerated with the increased composition of the organization,) and that the influence of new circumstances, in proportion as animals were exposed to them in the course of their diffusion over the habitable parts of the earth, were the two general causes which have placed the various animals in the respective states in which we find them."

The plan of his work is developed in the following summary:

"Thus, in the *first part*, of which the object is to exhibit the essential facts that have been observed, and the general principles of the natural sciences, I shall first consider what I term the *artificial parts* of the sciences in question, the importance of attending to the doctrine of *relations*, and the idea which we should form of what is denominated *species* among living bodies. Then, after having unfolded the general principles relative to animals, I shall state, on the one hand, the proofs of that series of organization which extends from one extremity of the animal scale to the other, the most perfect animals being placed at the anterior extremity of this scale, and I shall shew, on the other hand, the influence of *circumstances and habits* on the organs of animals, as producing those causes which advance or arrest their developement. I shall close this part with a view of the *natural order* of animals, and an exposition of the most eligible mode of *distributing and classifying* them.

"In the *second part*, I shall offer my ideas on the order and state of things which constitute the essence of animal life, and shall indicate the conditions essential to the existence of that admirable phenomenon of nature. I shall next endeavour to determine the exciting cause of organic motions, that of tension and irritability, the properties of the cellular texture, the only circumstance in which *spontaneous generations* can take place, the evident consequences of the acts of life, &c.

"Lastly, the *third part* will present my opinion on the physical causes of feeling, the power of action, and the acts of intellect performed by certain animals.

"Under this division of the subject, I shall treat, 1. Of the origin and formation of the nervous system. 2. Of the nervous fluid, which can be known only indirectly, but of which the existence is attested by the phenomena which it alone can produce. 3. Of the physical sensi-

bility and mechanism of sensations. 4. Of the producing force of the motions and actions of animals. 5. Of the source of volition, or of the faculty of the will. 6. Of ideas, and of their different orders. 7. Finally, Of certain particular acts of the understanding, as attention, reflection, imagination, memory, &c.

"The views unfolded in the second and third parts, doubtless, involve subjects of very difficult examination, and even questions apparently incapable of solution; but they present at the same time so much interest, that our attempts may prove of advantage, either by bringing to light truths which had escaped observation, or by preparing the way which may conduct us to the attainment of them."

On existing classifications and supposed differences of species, he makes the following pertinent observations:

"I repeat it, the more our collections are enriched, the more are we convinced that every thing is more or less shaded; that the remarkable differences vanish; and that, for the most part, nature leaves at our disposal, for the establishment of distinctions, only minute and, if we may say so, childish particularities.

"How many genera, among animals and vegetables, have acquired such an extent by the multitude of species referred to them, that the study and determination of these species have become almost impracticable! The species of these genera, ranged in regular succession, and brought together according to their natural relations, present such slight differences from those which are contemporaneous, that they graduate into one another, and are mutually blended, so as scarcely to permit us to express in language any trifling points of distinction.

"They only who have long and assiduously applied to the determination of species, and who have consulted such collections, know how much the kinds of living bodies run into one another, and are convinced that when we see insulated species we consider them as such merely because we are unacquainted with others more nearly related to them, and which are wanting to complete our assortment.

"I would not, however, be understood to say that the animals which exist do not form a very simple series, and equally shaded throughout, but that that series is ramified, and graduated in various directions; and that it has not, or at least that it



it has not always had, any discontinuity of parts, if it be true that, in consequence of the loss of some species, a few breaks are now perceptible. It follows that the species, which terminate each branch of the general series, are connected, at least on one side, with other adjoining species which harmonize with them. This much the well known state of things now enables me to demonstrate.

"To accomplish my purpose I need not have recourse to any hypothesis or supposition, but merely appeal to all naturalists who are accustomed to observe.

"Not only many genera, but whole orders, and sometimes even classes, already present us with portions almost complete, of the state of things which I have just indicated.

"Now, in such cases, when the species are arranged in a series, and all stationed according to their natural relations, if we select any one of them, and, passing over several others, fix on a second, somewhat removed from the first, these two species, when compared, will present us with striking dissimilarities. It is thus that we began to view the productions of nature which were most within our reach, and whose generic and specific distinctions were easily settled; but, now that our collections are so richly stored, were we to follow the series to which I have just alluded, from the species selected in the first instance to that which is singled out in the second, and which is so different from the first, we should reach it by gradual shadings, without remarking any distinctions worthy of being noted.

"I ask, where is the zoologist or botanist who is not perfectly convinced of the justness of this view of the subject?

"How can we now study or determine the species, in a satisfactory manner, amid that multitude of polypæ, of all orders, of radiarii, vermes, and especially of insects, among which the genera of *papilio*, *phalæna*, *noctuella*, *tinia*, *musca*, *ichneumon*, *weevil*, *capricorn*, *scarabæus*, *cetonia*, &c. &c. already, of themselves, furnish so many species which closely approximate, graduate into one another, and are almost confounded together?

"What a crowd of shells do not the molluscous tribes offer to our contemplation, from all countries and seas, which elude our means of distinction, and exhaust our discriminative resources?

"If we ascend to the fishes, the reptiles, birds, and even the mammalia, we

shall see, with the exception of the vacancies which still remain to be filled up, connecting links every where uniting the neighbouring species,—nay, even the genera,—and leaving to our industry scarcely any ground of good distinctions.

"Does not botany, which considers the other series which the vegetable tribes compose, exhibit, in its different parts, a state of things perfectly similar?

"In fact, what difficulties do we not now experience in the study and determination of species in the genera, *lichen*, *fucus*, *carex*, *poa*, *piper*, *euphorbia*, *erica*, *hieracium*, *solanum*, *geranium*, *mimosa* &c. &c.

"When these genera were first instituted, a few species only were known; and it was then an easy matter to distinguish them; but now, when nearly all the intervals between them are closed, our specific differences are necessarily minute, and generally insufficient."

His general theory of organization is deduced from his observations on the most simple forms of organized life, and shall be described in a future paper.

July 1813.

VERULAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, as enacted by the Cortes, and proclaimed by the Supreme Junta at Cadiz, on the 19th of March, 1812, has just been translated and published in London, and parts of it merit the special notice of your readers. It appears that, in this instance as well as in many others, good has arisen out of evil; and much comparative freedom must in future be enjoyed in Spain, whether the dynasty of a Bourbon or a Bonaparte be established in that country.

The following articles, selected from the 384, of which the constitution consists, justify my assertion, and even afford hints for some reforms, of which our own constitution stands so palpably in need. Considering it as established under the indirect sanction of the British Ministry, it entitles them to more credit with the friends of liberty in England than they have been accustomed to enjoy, and it really affords me pleasure to adduce this proof of their liberality. Mark however the effects of such a constitution, in the immediate expulsion of the French, and in the energetic patriotism lately exhibited by the whole Spanish people; and

let these facts stand on record, as further proofs of the worth of Public Liberty.

The Spanish Nation is free and independent, and is not, nor cannot be, the patrimony of any person or family.

The Sovereignty resides essentially in the nation, and the right of enacting its fundamental laws belongs exclusively to it from this same principle.

The Nation is obliged to preserve and protect, by wise and just laws, civil liberty and property, besides all other legitimate rights, of all individuals belonging to it.

The object of the Government is the happiness of the nation; since the end of all political society is nothing but the welfare of all individuals, of which it is composed.

The Government of the Spanish nation is a limited hereditary monarchy.

The power of making laws is fixed in the Cortes, jointly with the King.

The execution of the laws is fixed in the King.

The application of the laws, in civil and criminal causes, is placed in the tribunals established by the law.

The Cortes consists in the union of all the deputies that represent the nation, nominated by the citizens.

The basis of the national representation is the population in both hemispheres.

For every seventy thousand souls, there shall be one deputy to the Cortes.

For the election of deputies to the Cortes, parish, district, and provincial meetings shall be held.

In the parochial meetings there shall be appointed for every 200 inhabitants a parish member.

To be entitled to be appointed parish member, it is necessary to be a citizen, twenty five years of age, an inhabitant, and resident in the parish.

The elective meetings of the district shall be composed of the parochial members, who shall assemble at the chief place of each district, for the purpose of nominating an elector or electors, to proceed to the capital to elect deputies to the Cortes.

The number of the district electors shall be in proportion of three to one of the deputies to be elected.

The elective meetings of the province, shall consist of the electors of all its districts, who shall assemble in the capital, for the purpose of naming the appropriate deputies to the Cortes, as representatives of the nation.

To be a deputy to the Cortes it is requisite to be a citizen in the exercise of his rights, twenty-five years old, born in the province, or settled therein with a residence of at least seven years.

It is besides required, to be eligible as a deputy to the Cortes, to possess a propor-

tionate annual income, proceeding from real personal property.

The secretaries of state, the counsellors of state, and those fulfilling offices of the royal household, are ineligible as deputies to the Cortes.

No public officer employed by Government shall be elected deputy to the Cortes by the province in which he discharges his trust.

The Cortes shall assemble every year in the capital of the kingdom, in a building appropriated to this object alone.

Whenever they may find it convenient to remove to any other place, they have power so to do, to any town not farther distant from the capital than twelve leagues, and that two-thirds of the deputies present agree in the removal.

The session of the Cortes shall continue three months in each year, beginning on the 1st of March.

The deputies shall be renewed entirely every two years.

The King may attend personally at the opening of the Cortes, and if there should be any impediment thereto, the president shall open the assembly on the day appointed.

The Cortes cannot deliberate in the presence of the King.

In those cases where the secretaries of state have any communications to make to the Cortes in the name of the King, they may attend the debates in such manner as the Cortes may think fit, and may speak therein, but they cannot be present at the vote.

The sessions of the Cortes shall be public, and in those cases only that require it can a secret sitting be held.

The powers of the Cortes are; 1. To propose and decree the laws, and to interpret and alter them on necessary occasions. 2. To determine any doubt of fact or right, that may occur in order of the succession of the crown. 3. To approve, previous to ratification, the treaties of offensive alliance, of subsidies, and the particulars of commerce. 4. To permit or refuse the admission of foreign troops into the kingdom. 5. To decree the creation and suppression of offices in the tribunals established by the constitution, and also the creation or abolition of public offices. 6. To fix every year the land and sea forces. 7. To issue ordinances to the army, the fleet, and to the national militia, in all their branches. 8. To fix the expences of the public administration. 9. To establish annually the taxes. 10. To examine and approve the accounts of the application of the public funds. 11. To determine the value, the weight, the standard, the figure, and description, of money. 12. To promote and encourage all kinds of industry, and to remove the obstacles that paralyse it. 13. To establish a general plan of public instruction in the whole monarchy. 14. To protect the political



litical liberty of the press. 15. To render real and effective the responsibility of the secretaries of state, and other persons in public employ, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO those acquainted with the just and philosophic views of society, and of the effects of the principle of population, in producing misery and vice, where reason and moral restraint do not sufficiently operate, on the mass of the individuals composing that society, it may seem an improper waste of your valuable pages, to reply to the anonymous objections to Mr. Malthus, which are made in page 208 of your last number: but I cannot pass over in silence, the attempt, in page 209, to invalidate Mr. M.'s second, and very undeniable proposition there stated, by reference to certain geological whims of the writer, which appear to me to be at variance with every fact and ascertained principle of that science. In the first place, neither revelation, history, or natural facts, give the least countenance to the author's assumption, that the retreat of the sea, or "birth of the continents," as M. De Luc expresses himself, was slow and progressive, and continued after the creation of mankind.

Secondly, Nothing can be more unphilosophical than the inference of the writer, that the great prevalence of fissures, or faults, prove the earth to be "a growing, an expanding lump;" or in other words, that the sea is still progressively retiring, and the dry land increasing in height and size; since the contrary of this is certainly true, though at a slow rate, as the submerged forests, peat bogs, &c. (containing the evident works of man upon many of them) in all the flat shores of Britain, and on the opposite shores of the Netherlands, sufficiently testify; as well as the frequent and increasing rise of the tides, above the floors of many of our large and important buildings, like Westminster hall, Boston church, &c.; the rise of the tide over the mouths of coal-pits, which have been wrought, &c. as Mr. Farey has mentioned in the Philosophical Magazine, vol. xlii. page 58; the submersion of the Goodwin estate, off Ramsgate; the similar disappearance of a considerable tract of land on the coast of Merionethshire, in Wales, &c. &c.

Oct. 1, 1813.

LONDINENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent "Buscador" is desirous to know in what estimation the edition of Don Quixote, in Spanish, by Bowle, is held. If the sale of a book be a criterion of its merit, I believe the booksellers would say, that the book does not find purchasers even at a very trifling sum. But perhaps Buscador, like myself, may esteem the cheapest books, the best; and prefer the judgment of a Spaniard, upon this occasion, in preference to that of the British public. Here then is that of "Don Juan Antonio Pellicer." "El tercer anotador pero no traductor, es Don Juan Bowle, pastor de la parroquia de Idmestone. Admirable el impropio trabajo que emprendió este infatigable Ingles para honrar la memoria de Cervantes, ilustrando su obra. Dedicose al estudio de la lengua Castellana, e hizo en ella tales progresos, que sin haber salido de su patria consiguió no solo hablarla, sino escribirla. Adquirió un copioso numero de libros Castellanos, así de Caballerias como de poesia, y de entretenimiento ó invención: con otra no menor cantidad de libros Italianos sobre las mismas materias. Con este aparato intentó una impresa que, aunque superior a las fuerzas de un extranjero, siempre es loable. Este fue reimprimir la Historia de Don Quixote en Castellano, exornandola con perpetuas Notas, apreciabiles á la verdad; pero como el anotador no escribia principalmente para los lectores españoles, se hallan muchismas mas utiles y necesarias para los extranjeros, que para aquellos. No negaré sin embargo que me ha servido de algunas. Ademas de las Notas compuso un Indice copiosísimo de las palabras de la Historia al modo del *Index Verborum* de los autores clásicos latinos, con un catalogo de los variantes que resultan del cotejo de las primeros ediciones, y de otras." Bowle, as a preliminary measure previous to the publication of his edition, addressed "A Letter to Dr. Percy, concerning a new and classical edition of Don Quixote." London, 1777, 4to. in which he exemplifies his plan of illustration, and attacks Pineda, (the editor of the edition printed by Tonson in 1738, under the patronage of Lord Carteret,) and I think with injustice, as the following instance will shew: he says, page 27, "It must be observed, that in his editorial capacity, he acted in some degree with the punctuality of a Hearne, but not with his openness

openness, who, when he inserted any thing notoriously wrong, took care to apprise the reader of it. Let the following suffice: T. i. C. 6. 42. Con la batalla que el valiente Detriante hizo con el alano. The title of the 59th chapter of Tirante is—Como Tirante se combatio con un alano! This brings the fact home to him. As to the rest, it is to be observed, that there is nothing more than a transposition of the letters. The particular diction of Valiente de Tirante, is a Spanish idiom. The *De* is redundant.\* Thus much for Pineda, in his office as reviser."

Would it be believed that this triumphant exposure of an error, existing in all the early editions of Don Quixote, and which Pineda's scrupulous adherence to the reading of the first edition led him into, was *not* the discovery of his exulting rival editor! but so it is. In the preface to the French translation of Tiranté, it is said "Toutes les Editions ont Detriante; c'est une faute qui a passé aussi dans toutes les traductions. Cervantes parle du Combat de Tirant contre le Dogue." That Bowle was well acquainted with this passage is evident, the motto to his pamphlet being taken from a succeeding passage in the same preface! He should therefore have acted with more candour, and have been less assuming; for it is more than probable, had it not been pointed out to him, it would have also escaped his critical sagacity.

Bowle, however, on the publication of his book, met with a reprisal, in a most merciless and unrelenting antagonist, Philip Barretti, with whom he had contrived to quarrel; this "*Aristarco Scannabue*," as he has been called, published an octavo volume, under the title of "*Tolondron, or Speeches to John Bowle, about his Edition of Don Quixote, Lond. 1786*;" in which he has treated him with all the severity of an exasperated rival. Scurrilous and vulgar as the book is, yet it cannot be read without a smile, and even much information on many points connected with Spanish literature may be derived from it: as it now ranks with other scarce books of similar importance, when the hands of the cheesemonger or trunkmaker have done their duty, it is probable it would not now be readily

met with. The most serious objections Barretti adduces against Bowle's book, are the defects in accentuation and punctuation, and the wanton alteration of passages which he did not comprehend; and he laughs at him with reason, for writing his preface and commentary in a language which he seems, according to Barretti, to have very imperfectly understood, as his book was probably meant for the English student, and not for the Spaniard. Notwithstanding these objections, the book has its advantages, and the indexes which are attached, must be considered a very useful appendage. It seems, however, that Bowle had never seen the most important edition of the first part, that printed at Madrid in 1608, which amends many corrupt passages of the first edition of that part printed in 1605. Barretti's book probably had some influence in depressing the estimation of Bowle's edition; but I rather think it owes its unpopularity to the inelegance of its execution, and perhaps to the prejudice which exists against editions of foreign classics printed in England, which is often well founded: for the sharpest eye of the most experienced editor, will sometimes derive assistance from the more practised one of an intelligent corrector of the press, or compositor, in his native language.

The extraordinary blunder of Bowle's edition, about which Buscador's query is directed, probably arose from the circumstance of the double recurrence of the phrase, *a buscar*, at the commencement or end of a line, which might lead to the repetition of the succeeding part, *algo mohino, &c.* How the passage may stand in the first edition of the first part, printed at Madrid, por Juan de la Cuesta 1605, sm. 4to. I have no means of ascertaining. In these times it requires the princely fortunes of some modern Bibliomaniacs, to afford upwards of fifty guineas for the luxury of reading Don Quixote, in the edition corrected by the hand of Cervantes himself. But in the edition now before me, of that part printed in 1608, by the same printer at Madrid, and which was also corrected by Cervantes, the passage stands thus:—"Pero al fin le desató, y le dio licencia que fuesse a buscar à su juez, para que executasse la pronunciada sentencia. Andres se partio algo mohino, jurando de yr à buscar al valeroso Don Quixote de la Mancha, &c."

\* Pellicer gives Bowle the credit of this emendation, among the few adopted from him.



It is also thus, with some trifling variations in orthography, in the *Don Quixote Illustrado* of Pellicer, Madrid 1798, 8vo. 12°. p. 1. cap. iv. page 45.

I have also compared it with another rare and curious edition of the first part printed at Brussels, by Roger or Rutger Velpius, 1607, 8vo. in which the passage also stands as above; we may therefore presume the error was not derived from the edition of 1605.

This edition was entirely unknown to Bowle, and has been imperfectly collated, if at all, by the Spanish editors. It is much better executed than the Madrid editions of 1605 and 1608; and some of the errors of the first edition are here corrected, particularly a passage deemed of considerable importance by the Spanish academy. Cap. xxii. fol. 107, prim. edic. we read "*con que la hizo pedazos*:" the same passage is thus corrected in the edition of 1608, "*con que la hizo casi pedazos*." In the Brussels edition of 1607, the passage had been thus previously corrected, "*con que casi le hizo pedazos*:" it is possible that a corrected copy may have been supplied by Cervantes, from which this impression was made; at any rate it seems to evince a careful printer, and on a future occasion would be worth a more attentive examination than it has yet received.—In thus replying to the questions of your correspondent, "*Buscador*," I have been insensibly led to a greater length than was necessary for the mere resolving his question; yet should he, or any of your readers attached to Spanish literature, be pleased with these trifling illustrations of the history of a favourite book, another occasion may present them something on the subject of more importance.

*Volucrum Domum,*

Oct. 11, 1813.

BIBLIOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SWIFT was now (1713) engaged in a work which he valued much more highly than either his contemporaries or posterity appear to have done. This was his History of the latter years of Queen Anne. Lord Bolingbroke stigmatized it in plain terms as a party pamphlet, the publication of which would disgrace and injure both him and them. Fortunately Swift was deterred from sending it into the world by the superior judgment of his friends during his life-time,

and when it emerged into literary existence, many years after his death, no one controverted the justice of their censure.

January 24, 1713. "I dined with Lord Treasurer and his Saturday club, and sat with him two hours after the rest were gone, and spoke freer to him of affairs than I am afraid others do, who might do more good. All his friends repine and shrug their shoulders, but will not deal with him so freely as they ought. It is a most ticklish juncture of affairs; we are always driving to an inch. I am weary of it." It seems that it was Swift who talked to Lord Oxford, rather than Lord Oxford to Swift, upon affairs, and that the latter was never admitted into the inmost recesses of the minister's counsels. Indeed we are told that Lord Oxford boasted, "no man could deceive him, for he placed confidence in none."

That Swift was susceptible of strong feeling, though the instances of it are very rare, appears in the extreme concern he shewed at this time for a friend, of the name of Harrison, a young man who, on his leaving college, had been recommended to his notice by Addison, and for whom Swift had obtained the office of secretary to the embassy at Utrecht. Harrison had recently arrived in London with the Barrier Treaty, and finding himself indisposed, expressed a wish to see his benefactor. Swift says, (Feb. 12) "I found him mighty ill, and have got him removed to Knightsbridge for the air." On receiving intelligence of his continued illness, he declares himself "very much afflicted for him, as he is," says he, "my own creature, and in a very honourable post, and very worthy of it." "I took (Feb. 14) Parnell this morning, and we walked to see poor Harrison. I told Parnell I was afraid to knock at the door, my mind misgave me. I knocked, and his man in tears told me, his master was dead an hour before. Think what grief this is to me! Lord Treasurer was much concerned when I told him; no loss ever grieved me so much." On the mind of a courtier, a politician, and a man of the world, and such was Swift now become, these impressions could not be very durable. Feb. 25, he says, "Lord Treasurer met me last night at Lord Masham's, and thanked me for my company in a jeer, because I had not dined with him in three days. He chides me if I stay away but two days together; what will this come to? Nothing. My grandmother used

used to say, More of your lining, and less of your dining."

*March 2.* "I went to sit with Lady Clarges; I found four of them at whist; Lady Godolphin was one. I sat by her and talked of her cards, &c. but she would not give one look, nor say a word to me; she refused some time ago to be acquainted with me. You know she is Lord Marlborough's eldest daughter; she is a fool for her pains, and I'll pull her down." Surely the attempt to obtrude himself upon the notice of Lady G. was mean, and the impotent resentment which he expresses at her just and natural disdain, yet meaner. Swift still remained anxious and uncertain as to his own fate. "Tisdall," says he, *March 4*, "is a pretty fellow; and when I come back to Ireland with nothing, he will condole with me with abundance of secret pleasure." No doubt there are very many such friends in the world, men of outward plausibility and inward malevolence, whom it does not require the sagacity of a Swift to detect.

*March 10.* "I sat an hour in the evening with Lord Treasurer, who was in very good humour, but reproached me for not dining with him yesterday and to-day. What will all this come to?"

*March 23.* "I have great designs, if I can compass them; but delay is rooted in Lord Treasurer's heart, yet the fault is not altogether there that things are no better." What these great designs were does not appear, but certainly they had no sort of relation to the willows and quicksets of Laracor.

The fate of Swift, however, seemed now approaching to a crisis. The bishopric of Raphoe had lately become vacant, and he had recommended Dr. Sterne, dean of St. Patrick, to fill the vacancy, with a view to obtain the deanery for himself. This scheme was not without its difficulties, these preferments being in the patronage of the Duke of Ormond, as Lord Lieutenant, who disliked Sterne, and Swift was still the object of the queen's inveterate aversion. *April 13*, Swift writes, "This morning my friend Mr. Lewis came to me, and shewed me an order for three deaneries, but none of them for me. This was what I always foresaw. I bid Mr. Lewis tell my lord treasurer that I take nothing ill of him but his not giving me timely notice, as he promised to do, if he found the queen would do nothing

for me. I am less out of humour than you would imagine, and if it were not that impertinent people will condole with me as they used to wish me joy, I would value it less.—I design to walk it all the way to Chester." *April 15*, "Lord Bolingbroke made me dine with him to-day, and told me the queen would determine something for me to-night; the dispute is Windsor or St. Patrick's. I told him I would not stay for their disputes." Lord B. who was sufficiently inclined to foment a quarrel between Swift and Oxford, told him he thought he was in the right.

*April 16.* "I was this noon at Lady Masham's—she said much to me of what she had talked to the queen and lord treasurer. The poor lady fell a shedding tears openly. She could not bear to think of my having St. Patrick's, &c. I was never more moved than to see so much friendship." That promotion, which two years before would have been accepted with joy and gratitude, was now regarded as a sort of degradation, and the very apprehension of it produced this moving scene, in which Lady M. may be suspected of a little over-acting her part; though the agitation of Swift was no doubt very visible at the alternative of utter disappointment, or the prospect of preferment so far short of his lofty hopes and pretensions, and he had still some anxious days to pass.

On the 19th Mr. Lewis sent him word that the queen staid till she knew whether the Duke of Ormond approved of Sterne for a bishop; and this nobleman, with unexpected warmth, renewed his objections, desiring Swift to name any other deanery, for that he did not like Sterne, &c. Wearied with delays and difficulties, Swift at length desired that the duke would put him out of the case, and do as he pleased. This instantly operated on the generous temper of Ormond, "who then," says Swift, "with great kindness said he would consent, but would do it for no man alive but me."

On the 23d of April, the warrants being signed, Swift was secured in the deanery, which he was allowed to hold with Laracor. During the short interval which elapsed on the acquiescence of the Duke of O. he declares himself "not sure of the queen, his enemies being busy, and that he hates the suspense." Yet the moment he felt himself safe, his discontent breaks out more vehemently than



than ever. His views had, in his sanguine moments at least, been directed to a splendid establishment in England, and he now experienced all the bitterness of disappointment. "I confess," says he, "I thought the ministry would not let me go." Yet what right could he have to complain? He had been advanced from a private parish priest to a valuable deanery, and he still looked for future favours. But the death of the queen, which took place in little more than a year, blasted all his expectations, and he became a prey to the blackest chagrin. If on the success of his original mission to England he had obtained some small addition to Laracor, he would have accounted himself fortunate, and his future days might have been happy. But from the moment that the prospect of high promotion opened upon him, the demon of ambition took possession of his soul. What would once have gratified his utmost wishes, became the subject of his contempt. His life was spent in lamentation, loud and incessant, but which afforded no relief, and excited no commiseration: and gradually sinking into the wretchedness of habitual misanthropy, his mental and corporeal ills terminated in helpless and hopeless imbecility: and Swift, the admiration of the age for wit, genius, and talents, expired at last, "a driveller and a show," leaving to posterity a memorable lesson, of how little value are all those splendid qualities unaccompanied by the humble virtues of equanimity and moderation.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

*Inexorable—Inflexible.*

**H**E is inexorable, whom intreaty, he is inflexible, whom interest, or fear, cannot bend.

*Evident—Notorious.*

That is evident which is seen, that is notorious which is known. Many a frailty is evident, which is not notorious, because the witnesses of it are charitable. Notorious infamy does not always repose on satisfactory evidence; it may be the proclamation of interested calumniators.

*Ready—Prompt.*

He is ready who is prepared at the time, he is prompt who is prepared before the time. The ready man provides his

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own repartee; the prompter suggests that of others. Promptness is officious readiness. The ready man should not be made to wait; the prompt man should be made to wait.

*Rebus—Charade—Riddle—Enigma—Logogriph.*

The rebus, is an acrostic; the charade, a syllabic; and the riddle, a verbal puzzle. Each letter is designated enigmatically in the rebus, each syllable in the charade, and the entire word in the riddle. All these are enigmas, and so is a logogriph, which describes not a word only, but all the included words, which any portion of its letters can spell.

*Opponent—Antagonist—Adversary—Enemy—Foe.*

Those who are pitted against each other, (*ob* and *pono*) on any occasion are opponents, those who struggle against each other (*anti* and *agonistes*) are antagonists. Habitual opposition, or antagonism, forms the adversary (*adversarius*.) Unfriendly sentiments characterize the enemy (*in* and *amicus*) and active hostility the foe, (*fah*, avenger.)

Such tame opponents do not deserve the name of antagonists. Though antagonists in this debate, they are not adversaries. Adversaries throughout life, they esteem each other too much to be enemies. The French, says an antigallican, are our enemies even in peace, and our foes in every war.

*Metropolitan—Archbishop—Primate.*

The bishop of the capital city is the metropolitan. The bishop, who has other bishops under his jurisdiction, is an archbishop. The bishop, who ranks first among all the bishops, is the primate. In England, the bishop of London is the metropolitan; the bishop of York, an archbishop; and the bishop of Canterbury, our primate.

*Should—Ought.*

Originally the mæso-gothic *skalan*, and the low-dutch *schölen*, signified *to owe*; so that both *should* and *ought* are past tenses of synonymous infinitives: but *to shall* being obsolete, its other tenses have a somewhat vague and indistinct meaning, arising from the oblivion of the original idea.

The first of these verbs, (says Dr. Trusler,) implies an obligation of custom; and the second an obligation of duty. We should follow the fashion. We ought to serve those who have served us.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between Dr. EDWARD YOUNG, Author of Night Thoughts, and Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

[Of the private life of Dr. EDWARD YOUNG, Author of Night Thoughts, and other Poems, little is known. Pilgrim's Progress and the Bible excepted, no work has been translated into more languages, and read with enthusiasm by more nations. It promises to rank among the English classics as long as the English name stands on record; and to do England infinitely more honour than those vaunted and desolating wars, to sustain which rivers of blood are exultingly shed, and hundreds of millions of pounds sterling lavishly wasted, though Dr. Young lived and died poor, and without any clerical dignity! Of the other correspondent nothing need be said; his fame and his genius rise by comparison with all the attempts of his successors to imitate and rival him, and he is justly denominated the SHAKESPEARE OF ROMANCE. These relics are therefore INVALUABLE, as affording the means of bringing our readers into a familiar acquaintance with parties so worthy of their regard.]

It may deserve explanation that these letters are printed from the originals in the hand-writing of the parties, as preserved by Mr. Richardson, and now in the possession of the editor of the Monthly Magazine; and that 126 of them were arranged and numbered by himself for posthumous publication. Nearly a score of them were printed in the Richardson Miscellaneous Correspondence, but the necessity of giving specimens of the whole of Mr. R.'s correspondence in that limited collection, rendered necessary a curtailment of that with Dr. YOUNG. It is now proposed therefore to print the whole, at intervals of two or three months, in the Monthly Magazine.]

## LETTER I.

*In Defence of the Plan of Clarissa.*

Dear Sir,

**D**OES Lovelace more than a proud, bold, graceless heart, long indulged

in vice, would naturally do? No. Is it contrary to the common method of Providence to permit the best to suffer most? No. When the best so suffer, does it not most deeply affect the human heart? Yes. And is it not your business to affect the human heart as deeply as you can? Yes.

Your critics, on seeing the first two or three acts of *Venice Preserved*, the *Orphan*, and *Theodosius*, would have advised the innocent and amiable *Belvidera*, *Motinia*, and *Athenais*, should be made happy; and thus would have utterly ruined our three best plays.

But you ask, How came they then to give this advice?

From ignorance, or envy, or affectation of a delicate concern and high zeal for virtue; or from such a degree of infidelity as suffers not their thoughts to accompany *Clarissa* any farther than her grave. Did they look farther, the pain they complain of would be removed; they would find her to be an object of envy as well as pity; and the *distressed* would be more than balanced by the *triumphant* *Clarissa*. And thus would they be reconciled to a story, at which their short-sighted tenderness for virtue pretends to take offence.

Believe me, Christians of taste will applaud your plan; and they who themselves would act *Lovelace's* part, will find the greatest fault with it.

Your affectionate humble servant,  
June 20, 1744. E. YOUNG.

## LETTER II.

Dear Sir, July 29, 1744.

Mr. Cave sent me last week a specimen of a spurious copy of the *Seventh Night*, which, as to letter and ornaments, mimics your's.—I understand not these things; I shou'd therefore take it as a great favour if you cou'd inform me what the meaning of this is; and, if it is a pirated edition, what measures are proper to be taken. How glad shou'd I be to see you here? I have felt some of your disorders since I came home; I hope it was taken out of your stock, and that you have the less for it. God prosper you in all things. I am, with most hearty esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.



If, sir, any advertisement is proper, I beg you to order Mr. Hawkins's man to put it in the papers.

LETTER III.

Wellwyn, July 9, 1744.

Dear Sir,

I am very sensible of the friendship you show me in your kind attention to my little affair; I am no farther concerned about it. I shall let Sir John Stanley know my opinion soon; at present I am pretty much engaged. I thank God I am well, and pretty much engaged in the *Last Night*, and hope you are no less so in your undertaking. It will have many more readers than I can expect. And he that writes popularly and well does most good, and he that does most good is the best author. What author to be compared with the author of his supreme happiness? God bless, preserve, and prosper you. I am, dear sir,

Your faithful and affectionate  
humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.

LETTER IV.

Dear Sir, Dec. 8, 1744.

Our good friend Sir John!!\*—The book you put into my hand, at his request, I read;† but my opinion of it would have been no comfort to Sir John, or any that expected any consolation that they found not obviously presented to them in the gospel. However, as things have fallen out,‡ it troubles me that I did not write: the reason was, I designed seeing him at my return from this place; and subjects of that nature are much better talked than written.

I hope, dear sir, you have made great progress in your book, I long to enjoy it; for I value the heart much from which it comes.—I desire, you know, at the first leisure, what number of *my Impression* are sold; if it sticks at this full season, it should be re-advertised; I shall write to my bookseller on receipt of yours.—I have been much out of order, and a good deal in your way. My nerves were so tender, that a door clapt, or a dog running by me on a sudden, gave me a shock, which, I thank God, I did not understand before; but by *His* mercy I am much better; and with a chearful heart wish you

much happiness, for I love the man who loves my best benefactor.

God preserve you and your's.

I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,  
*Duke of Portland's,* E. YOUNG.  
*at Bulstrode.*

LETTER V.

Rev. Sir,

As you propose to write to your bookseller, he will give you that account of the sale of your excellent piece, which I cannot, but by inquiry of him. This, to be sure, is the right time for advertising it afresh, till near the holidays, and then stop, and re-advertise when they are over. Every body I hear talk of it longs for the succeeding part, and to see the work altogether at a view. I am extremely concerned that you have been so much out of order in my way, as you call it: one of the most affecting ways in the world. I hope, on your recovery, (upon which I most sincerely congratulate you) the lost time, if any be lost by your past malady, will be retrieved with that chearfulness to yourself which you seem to have obtained.

Poor Sir John asked me several times after your opinion of "*Heaven opened to all Men.*" He was much taken with the book; because he would have it that there was nothing in it contrary to the gospel. I think he was a very good man, and good christian; and his liking proceeded from that humanity and benevolence, which to me appeared to shine out in him with great distinction; rather than from the *extraordinary* occasion he thought himself under (human frailty allowed for) to recur to such a subterfuge. He was very serious with me, once or twice, because I had not read it. I told him (which was the truth) that I had but little time to read any thing that I thought controversial, or shocking to fundamentals. On this occasion it was he told me, That he did not apprehend this to be such a piece; but that many texts were reconciled by it that he knew not otherwise how to reconcile; and that if he thought it a heterodox piece he would reject it. We both held ourselves suspended till your opinion of it came. Then Sir John was to reconsider it: I was to read it—But why say I this now?

You do me great honour in remembering what takes up the leisure time of such a scribbler as I am. I have been so much engaged in the Journals of the House of

3 H 2

Commons,

\* He departed this life about this time.

† Intituled, "*Heaven opened to all Men.*"

‡ Sir John Stanley's death,

Commons, and in my other business, having not an overseer, that I have not gone so far as I thought to have done by this time.—Then the unexpected success that attended the other thing, instead of encouraging me, has made me so diffident!—And I have run into such a length!—And am such a sorry pruner, though greatly luxuriant, that I am apt to add three pages for one I take away! Altogether I am frequently out of conceit with it. Then I have nobody that I can presume to advise with on such a subject.—But last week, indeed, I took the liberty to send the beginning of it to my indulgent friend, Mr. Hill, whose sincerity I cannot doubt; but whose favour to me makes him so partial, that, if he approve, I shall not be without my diffidences. But if he prunes it, as I have requested he will, without mercy, then perhaps shall I have the courage to proceed with more alacrity: for though I remember your kind hint, that a folio may be short, and a duodecimo long, yet cannot I have the vanity to take comfort from the first, without I had such a judge as I have in my eye, to put me into heart, by pointing out to me where it may be best contracted. But thus it would be a great presumption and vanity to hope for.

May a constant stock of health and flow of spirits attend you! The public is concerned in the wish! But were it not, the veneration, (the affectionate veneration!) I have for good Dr. Young, would be a sufficient motive for me to wish it, for his own sake, with that zeal, wherewith I am, and shall ever be,

Rev. Sir,

Your most faithful well-wisher,  
and servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

#### LETTER VI.

Dear Sir, Dec. 1744.

I thank you for your very affectionate letter. I propose, God willing, to be in town soon after Christmas, to print the *Eighth Night*, for my indisposition has been such as rather to promote, than hinder, thinking;—I should be glad to show it you; neither your modesty nor my vanity must deprive me of the benefit which I know I may receive from your real sentiments about it. Are not you in the same way of thinking? Are not virtue and religion your point of view? Who therefore can be supposed to feel wrong and right, in things of this nature, more naturally than yourself? If I can return

the favour in kind, I shall do it with pleasure and sincerity. But then you must read the composition to me, for my eyes are weak. May the lesser felicities of this life, joined to those of your good heart, ever give you cause to rejoice! There is self-interest in this wish, for I shall partake in your satisfaction, and always continue,

Dear sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,  
*Monday, Bulstrode.* E. YOUNG.

I leave this place, if please God, on Thursday, for Wellwyn.

#### LETTER VII.

*Wellwyn, Feb. 18, 1745.*

Dear Sir,

I have been under some pain ever since I received the favour of your last, or so kind a letter should not have been so long without a reply. But pain I have been acquainted with before, and have endeavoured not to be dejected under it. An even mind, undejected by ill, unelated by good, is an advice the wise heathens inculcated as much, if not more, than any other. Nor has scripture shewn it less regard. No single piece of wisdom seems to me so strongly guarded there as this equanimity. Two noble barriers are erected against our deviation on either hand. One in the history of Solomon, who, to suppress elevation, assures us the best is vain. One in the history of Job, who tells us the worst is supportable. Which truth is the present I return to the good woman who favoured me with an ornament to my watch. There is a time when we should not only number our days but our hours. Her present may stand my friend in this view. A measurer of time is naturally an instrument of wisdom. But much more so is the good example of a valuable and valued friend. By which, above all other your repeated favours, I would have you judge how great obligation I lie under to be ever, dear sir,

Most sincerely your's,  
E. YOUNG.

Caroline joins my best regards to you and your's.

#### LETTER VIII.

*Wellwyn, March 4, 1745.*

Dear Sir,

We have lost our friend for a season; but I hope we shall find him again.\* My

\* Capt. C—le. acquaintance



acquaintance with him was not of long standing; but from the high esteem he was in with persons I value, and from all that I know of him myself, I have a great opinion of his integrity, and his amiable qualities were obvious to all. I hope to read a paragraph of your's to his memory. I have written to that house of sorrow.

You show a kind concern for my little disorders. The piles I have suffered extremely, from a few years ago. They returned, but not to that degree. Surrounded with the reports of far greater calamities on every hand, I bless God for his great mercies. This moment I hear the knell of a young gentleman and neighbour cut off in his bloom, by the small-pox. It is very near us. I am afraid for Caroline, to whose family it has been very fatal. She gives her best wishes, and humble service.

I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.

As I was going to fold my letter, I heard a second knell. Asking whose it was, it proved my next neighbour's. What has man to do but to know the vanity and avoid the vexation of human life? Evils fly so near and so thick about us, that I am half persuaded, my dear friend, that we should aim at little more than negative good here, and positive in another scene: escape here and enjoyment hereafter.

LETTER IX.

*Wellwyn, May 2, 1745.*

Dear Sir,

My house is full of friends, that congratulate my return to life; till now I knew not that report had buried me. But I cannot but steal from them to let you know, (this first post) how truly sensible I am of your late goodness.

I came home but last night, so can say nothing yet to the purpose about Mrs. Liston; all I see promises satisfaction on that point. Caroline is pleased with her; but not so much as with some one, who has doubled his favours on her at the first interview, and made her apprehensible of the consequences of so warm an attack.

I know not if I did not leave a steel seal on your marble table in the parlour, where I sealed a letter the morning I left you; if it comes to hand, you'll lay it by.

Mrs. Liston is very well after her journey, and desires her duty to you and

Mrs. Richardson. Caroline and I, by no means forget the respects we owe in Salisbury court; yet must I particularly insist, that when you go to N. End, you let Cleopatra and Octavia know, that by their favour I was so happy, that in their company, and so sweet a retirement, I thought with Antony—the world well lost.

I bless God I am pretty well. God preserve your health, and prosper your undertakings. My humble service to all friends, but particularly to Mrs. Richardson and Miss. I am, dear Sir,

Your much obliged

and affectionate humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.

Caroline gives her humble service to you and your's.

LETTER X.

Dear Sir,

*June 11, 1745.*

I have a favour to request, but you must not grant any thing but what is quite right; that is, quite convenient and agreeable to you. My want of modesty in asking what is wrong, will by no means excuse your want of fortitude in granting it.—I propose (God willing) being in town on Tuesday next, being then in waiting till the end of the month. I am scarce well enough to lie in town, and should be very glad of a bed at N. End, if absolutely, and in every view, agreeable to you, not otherwise. Be frank, as you love my peace; and I will thank you as much for your frankness as otherwise I should have done for your hospitality. All here salute you and your's.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.

LETTER XI.

*Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1745.*

Dear Sir,

This day's rains have thrown down my imagination of staying long here, which was built on the sand. I go hence to Bulstrode; but if your house at N. End is open, I would halt there a night or two, and see my Chelsea friends, which are dear at Bulstrode. Be quite honest, nor let me put you to any shifts, for it is the same thing to me to be a day or two in town. I set out (God willing) on Monday next, and shall be one night on the road.—If you can send the papers before Monday, let me have them here.—And unless I can see you at N. End, I had rather be in town. For I find I thirst after

after you, on which account I have the better opinion of, Dear Sir,

Your affectionate and obliged  
humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.

LETTER XII.

*Bulstrode, Nov. 26, 1745.*

My valued Friend,

After a very wet journey above and below, I arrived at this family, to arrive at which one would be glad to go through some difficulties. Virtue, prudence, peace, industry, ingenuity, and amiableness, dwell here. You will say I keep very good company; but you must know that anxiety has lately intruded without the least invitation from folly or vice. The duke has a considerable estate in and about Carlisle, which must have suffered much; nor can they yet see to the end of the mischief; so that the common calamity makes more than a common impression here. God Almighty send us good news, and good hearts.

What a heart have you to draw in *Clarissa's* final determination! The more I think of that occasion, the more am I smitten with it; and therefore wait with some impatience, the performance of your kind promise. There is a conveyance every Wednesday and Friday, from the Duke's in Privy Garden. I beg you would share with Mrs. Richardson and your little ones, the sincere regard and very best wishes of,

Dear Sir,

Your much obliged and  
faithful humble servant,  
*Tuesday.* E. YOUNG.

LETTER XIII.

*London, Dec. 3, 1745.*

Rev. Sir,

I am greatly obliged to you for your admirable additions to the letter I sent you; but believe I shall insert them rather nearer the hour of her death, because in this letter I do not make her so fully able to die in charity with Lovelace, as she hopes she shall do. Such noble, such exalted sentiments and expressions, will adorn her last hours, when above the world, and above the resentments she acknowledges in this piece. And only they are too exalted for the rest of the work, or they are entirely conformable to the frame I have designed she shall then be in.—Most heartily again, therefore, I thank you for them, as I should for any other commendations, elevations, or intimations.

I cannot say I am so much pleased with Mr. Cibber's; because, the injury having been received above a month, I mean her to act, and to reason, coolly and deliberately; to touch with warmth the subject, but not with passion, that her determination may be the result of deliberation; since passion will admit of abatement, and when it subsides may be thought to alter. In a future letter to one of Lovelace's relations, who presses her for all their sakes to marry him, I give some further strength to her arguments and resolutions; since only to repeat the same, with which they hoped she might be led to dispense, after they had seen them, would have been not so well.

You will infinitely oblige me by a winter month at N. End, at your leisure and opportunity: I had thought, when you suffered Mr. Tasswell to cheat me of you, as my business would not let me go so often as I wished to North-end, to have had you to myself in Salisbury-court every evening.

Then how much should I have tired you!

God give you increase of happiness, and bless the noble family you so justly, I dare say, praise, for your sake, and you for theirs, prays

Your obliged and faithful servant,  
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER XIV.

*Wellwyn, Dec. 10, 1745.*

Dear Sir,

I received the favour of your's at Bulstrode, and came home on Saturday last. As *Clarissa* gives me particular pleasure, and as I know it will be of public benefit, you have a title to my best endeavours, in every shape, to render her most amiable in the eyes of the world. And if (but I hope *ifs* are out of the case) you and Mrs. Groom (to whom my humble service) are as good as your word this Christmas, and will bring some of your papers with you, I shall convince you of my sincerity. Mrs. R. and the little ones are entitled to my best wishes and services on their own account; and their being your's only doubles their claims from,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.

Fear is a passion of great use, and I hope this juncture will habituate our countrymen to such thoughts as will mingle kindly with those of God Almighty and of death.

LETTER



LETTER XV.

Wellwyn, Dec. 19, 1743.

Dear Sir,

I find you and Mrs. Groom (to whom my humble service) are two eels that are not to be caught; whereas you find me a perfect gudgeon. Whenever I swim with the stream of my own inclinations you are sure of me. However, I thank you for your superfluous care of throwing out the bait of your kind invitation. If Caroline has not waited on you she'll be less welcome to me; for she is not yet here. I bless God I am well: may that wonderful and gracious Being prosper all your wishes and undertakings! I am, dear sir,

Your affectionate, obliged

humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

The *times* and the *weather* will mend. A patient continuance in well-doing, and a perfect sense (from the multitude of evils flying round our ears, and the demerits of the best) that being out of great distress, is a great mercy; this, dear Sir, I think the cure for the spleen.

LETTER XVI.

March 19, 1745-6.

Dear Sir,

On my coming home (for I halted by the way) I found the very kind letter you mentioned when I saw you. You need not have put your name to it; the nature of the letter would have told me from whom it came. Who is there besides so capable of making other's concerns his own? Caroline was greatly struck with the Richardsonian generosity of it. And Caroline begs her best respects to Mrs. Richardson and yourself; and many thanks for this, and the present I brought her from you. She is far from well, but no symptoms of the disease we would particularly guard against; the disorder hangs chiefly on her spirits; and she told me, after she had dipt into your book,\* that she fancied flowers and tombs were (though seeming so remote) as near in nature, as in that author's composition. May Almighty Providence spread its tender wing over you and your's. With true affection, esteem, and gratitude, I am,

Dear Sir,

Sincerely your's,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER XVII.

Dear Sir,

I ask your pardon for stealing one of

\* Hervey's Meditations.

your books. On turning over my cargo, I find Dr. Cheyne among my other books. On the 12th of March I am to do duty in town, and then shall have the pleasure of seeing you, and of hearing new pages in *Clarissa*. Caroline gives her humble service to you and Mrs. Richardson; and her excuse for not waiting on you is, that her sister Cox, when she designed it, was taken dangerously ill, and she could not leave her; and another time, when the day was fixed, the footman she borrowed (for she has none of her own) disappointed, &c. which apology she shall supply herself when next in town. Which she will do with great pleasure; for I assure you she was your admirer before she saw you, and is more so since. She has just now read you over in your new and splendid suit, (with which you was so kind as to present her;) and she is too much a woman not to like you still better for being so well dressed. But my thoughts run all on Pamela's younger sister, *Clarissa*; and I promise myself no small satisfaction from conversing with her in March. With the sincerest good wishes and service to all your's,

I am, dear sir,

Your affectionate and obliged

humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

How fare our friends at Chelsea?

LETTER XVIII.

Wellwyn, April 20, 1746.

My dear Friend,

Your's of the 15th I received not till this day. I love and honour you for your humanity. I bless God I am much better, but not well. A great laziness and lowness hangs on me. I have several years been much out of order about this time, nor knew (till I read your's) that the æquinox had any thing to do with it. But I believe it has. I am heartily sorry that you bear so strong testimony on that side of the question. Of Miss Lee I will say nothing. She will, I believe, appear before you to answer for herself.—You seem to intimate a sort of quarrel with your pen.—I know no one that has less reason to quarrel with his pen than yourself. Pray give my best wishes, love, respects, to your fire-side. I am from my heart, dear sir,

Your truly affectionate

and obliged humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

Extracts

*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

**S**AINTE CLEMENT, in his *Recognitions* (lib. ix. c. 25) thus depicts the characteristic manners of the nations known in his time. *Ex quibus omnibus apparet, quia metus legum in unaquaque regione dominatur; et arbitrii libertas, quæ est hominibus insita per spiritum, obtemperat legibus: nec cogere potest genesis, aut Seres homicidium committere, aut Bragmanos carnibus vesci, aut Persas incesta vitare, vel Indos non exuri, aut Medos non a canibus decorari, Parthos non habere plures uxores, aut mulieres Mesopotamiæ non servare pudicitiam, Græcos non exercei palastris, Gallorum pueros non pati muliebria, vel gentes barbaras Græcorum studiis institui.*

THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

About the year 1730, Mr. Edward Walpole, (afterwards Sir Edward, Knight of the Bath) returned from his travels on the continent, where the munificence of his father, the famous statesman, had enabled him to make a brilliant figure; and so very engaging was he found by the ladies, that he had no other appellation in Italy than that of '*the handsome Englishman.*' Mr. Walpole had lodgings taken for him, on his return, at a Mrs. Rennie's, a child's coat-maker, at the bottom of Pall Mall. On returning from visits, or public places, he often passed a quarter of an hour in chat with the young women of the shop. Among them was one who had it in her power to make him forget the Italians, and all the beauties of the English court. Her name was Clement: her father was at that time, or soon after, postmaster at Darlington, a place of fifty pounds per annum, on which he subsisted a large family. This young woman had been bound apprentice to Mrs. Rennie, and was employed in the usual duties of such a situation, which she discharged (as the old lady used to say) *honestly and soberly.* Her parents, however, from their extreme poverty, could supply her but very sparingly with cloaths or money. Mr. Walpole observed her wants, and had the address to make her little presents in a way not to alarm the vigilance of her mistress, who exacted the strictest morality from the young persons under her care. Miss Clement was beautiful as an angel, with good, though uncultiva-

ted, parts. Mrs. Rennie had begun to suspect that a connection was forming, which would not be to the honour of her apprentice. She apprized Mr. Clement of her suspicions, who immediately came up to town to carry her out of the vortex of temptation. The good old man met his daughter with tears: he told her his suspicions; and that he should carry her home, where, by living with sobriety and prudence, she might chance to be married to some decent tradesman. The girl, in appearance, acquiesced; but, whilst her father and mistress were discoursing in a little dark parlour behind the shop, the object of their cares slipped out, and without hat or cloak ran directly through Pall Mall to Sir Edward's house at the top of it, (that lately inhabited by Mrs. Keppel;) where, the porter knowing her, she was admitted, though his master was absent. She went into the parlour, where the table was covered for dinner, and impatiently waited his return. The moment came; Sir Edward entered, and was heard to exclaim with great joy, 'You here!' What explanations took place were of course in private; but the fair fugitive sat down that day at the head of his table, and never after left it.

The fruits of this connection were the late Mrs. Keppel; Maria, the late Duchess of Gloucester, the second; Lady Dysart, the third; and Colonel Walpole, the fourth; in the birth of whom, or soon after, the mother died. Never could fondness exceed that which Sir Edward always cherished for the mother of his children; nor was it confined to her or them only, but extended itself to her relations, for all of whom he some way or other provided. His grief at his loss was proportioned to his affection. He constantly declined all overtures of marriage, and gave up his life to the education of his children. He had often been prompted to unite himself to Miss Clement by legal ties, but the threats of his father, Sir Robert, prevented his marriage; who avowed, that if he married Miss Clement, he would not only deprive him of his political interest, but exert it against him. It was, however, always said, by those who had access to know, that had Miss Clement survived Sir Robert, she would then have been Lady Walpole.



About the year 1758, his eldest daughter, Laura, became the wife of the Honourable Frederick Keppel, brother to the Earl of Albemarle, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter. The Miss Walpoles now took a rank in society in which they had never before moved. The sisters of the Earl of Albemarle were their constant companions, and introduced them to people of quality and fashion; they constantly appeared at the first routs and balls; and, in a word, were received every where but at court. The stigma attending their birth shut them out from the drawing-room, till marriage (as in the case of Mrs. Keppel) had covered the defect, and given them the rank of another family. No one watched their progress upwards with more anxiety than the Earl Waldegrave. This nobleman (one of the proudest in the kingdom) had long cherished a passion for Maria. The struggle between his passion and his pride was not a short one, and having conquered his own difficulties, it now only remained to attack the lady's, who had no prepossession, and Lord Waldegrave, though not young, was not disagreeable. Her very amiable conduct through the whole life of her lord, added respect and esteem to the warmest admiration. About five years after their marriage, the small-pox attacked his lordship, and proved fatal. His lady found herself a young widow, and inconsolable! Had Lord Waldegrave possessed every advantage of youth and beauty, his death could not have been more sincerely regretted by his amiable relict. At length she emerged again into the world, and love and admiration every where followed her. She refused many offers; amongst others, the Duke of Portland loudly proclaimed his discontent at her refusal. But the daughter of Mary Clement was destined to ROYALTY! The Duke of Gloucester was not to be resisted; and two children, a prince and princess, were the fruits of their marriage: and hence it is within the bounds of probability, that the descendants of the postmaster of Darlington may one day sway the British sceptre.

#### APPRENTICESHIP.

The compulsory duration of an apprenticeship in England is greater than in other countries. Under the royal legislation of France, three years sufficed for drapers and grocers; four years for furriers and apothecaries; five years for batters and harness-makers. The gold-

smith and jeweller, however, was bound for eight years.

#### THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

To read Welsh, a right knowledge of the alphabet is all that is necessary; for (not going to a nicety) all the letters retain one invariable sound, which must be distinctly pronounced, as there are no mutes. Letters that are circumflexed must be pronounced long, as *Bôn* like the English Bone; *Bîn*, Been; &c.

*C*, as *C* English in *Can*; but never soft as in *City*.

*Ch*, as the Greek  $\chi$  properly pronounced. If instead of touching the palate with the tip of the tongue to pronounce *K*, you touch it with the root, it will effect this sound.

*Dd*, as *Th* English in *Them*; that is, very soft; not hard as in *Thought*.

*F*, as *V* English.

*Ff*, as *F* and *Ff* English.

*G*, as *G* English in *God*, but never soft as in *Genius*.

*I*, as *I* English in *King*, and *ee* in *Been*; but never as *I* in *Fine*.\*

*Ll*, is *L* aspirated; and can be represented in English only by *Lh* or *Lh*.

*Th*, as *Th* English in *Thought*; but never soft, as in *Them*.

*U*, as *I* English in *Bliss*, *This*, *It*, &c.

*W*, as *Oo* English in *Good*.

*Y*, as *U* English in *Burn*, though in the last syllable of a word, and all monosyllables, except *Y*, *Ydd*, *Ym*, *Yn*, *Yr*, *Ys*, *Fy*, *Dy*, *Myn*, it is like *I* in *Sin*, *It*, &c. both its powers are nearly shewn in the word *Sundry* or *Syndry*.

#### LITERARY REMUNERATION.

The authority of Ezekiel had been contested at Jerusalem; probably because the moralists thought his writings unfit to be read aloud in synagogues: but the ostensible ground of objection was, that the xlvi chapter contradicted the Mosaic law. Hananiah Ben Hizkiah, a learned rabbi, undertook the defence of the prophet, and prevailed. For this commentary, the sanhedrim voted him three hundred casks of oil, as an equivalent for the time consumed in his lucubrations. It is also related of him, that he gave a hundred *Mna* for a manuscript copy of Ezekiel, which he lost; but, that having prayed to God aloud for it in the temple, it was found again.

\* Fine, according to the Welsh orthography, would be pronounced Veenè.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

A TRIBUTE to the MEMORY of a lamented BROTHER, who perished with three hundred others, in HMS. *Saldanha*, on the North Coast of Ireland, in the night of Dec. 4. 1811.

'TIS midnight, and the blacken'd gloom is streak'd

With drear December's snow. The chilling blast

Roars loud on bleak Hibernia's northern shore. Along Lough Swilly's strand, a stately bark Scuds helpless 'fore the storm; the mariners, Ah wretched! seeking here a safe retreat From whelming billows, find a wat'ry grave. Now stronger blows the gale; the ship upborne On the fierce foaming surge, is headlong hurl'd On the rough craggy coast. Ah! heard'st thou not

That agonizing shriek of fell despair? Succeeds there soon Death's solemn stillness. Oh Charles! my brother! fail'd not then my heart,

Sadly responsive to thy anguish'd soul, When the wild boist'rous wave drank up thy life?

Alas! wast thou immerg'd in ocean's gulf, That yawn'd to form thy tomb; --- or lies thy corse

Bleaching in summer's sun and winter's frost, On the high pointed rock; --- while the keen blast

Incessant howls thy dirge? Ah! still for thee Laments my aching heart—for thee I'll mourn. And, when the rain in drenching torrents falls, I'll say, it weeps for thee. And oft for thee Shall the lone plaintive robin, songster sole Of leafless groves, warble funereal lays.

Braintree, Essex,

D. CORRY.

Sept. 22, 1813.

## ON HEARING THE CHURCH CLOCK STRIKE.

HEARD'ST thou that sound? It was Time's warning voice

That hourly, to heedless mortals, aloud, Proclaims the lapse of their short lives. The sound

Falls unheard by the grave's lowly tenants; The thunder's loudest peals may shake the Poles,

Death's victims wake not.

Unvaried silence reigns in their abodes, And no harsh sound e'er breaks their long repose.

With them Dissension's voice is never heard; The piercing cries of sorrow and of pain, The loud unmeaning laughter of the gay, The boist'rous rage of anger, and the sigh Wrung from the anguish'd heart of misery. In Death's peaceful realm alike are hush'd. With them there is no knowledge nor device, From them ascends no more the voice of pray'r, No more the song of praise. Yea, e'en their thoughts

Have perish'd. In that oblivious land,

All plans, all purposes are quite forgot.

Time's ceaseless stream for them has ceas'd to flow.

The morning's cheering dawn brings them light;

They heed not sober eve's returning shade, For midnight's blackest gloom sits brooding there.

It is for you, ye living, then to hear Time's monitory voice; for you to seize The transient moments; to catch Time's forelock;

To learn the value of your fleeting hours; And suffer not the fugitives t' escape, Till each has render'd up its due account.

\*For what are now your lives? Like vap'rous clouds,

A little season only are they seen; Then disappear and vanish from our eyes.

†So dieth man; so wasteth man away; He yieldeth up the ghost, and where is he? Braintree, D. CORRY.

Oct. 1, 1813.

## MY NATIVE HOME.

A BALLAD.

By JOHN PENWARNE, Esq.

Author of *L'Allegro and Il Penseroso*, published in our Magazine for September last.

A LITTLE boy, I left my home On the wide sea of life to roam, I steer'd my bark and spread the sail, As fickle Fortune blew the gale, But Memory, (needle ever true) My native home, still points to you, Nor I of tedious voyage complain, Returning to your arms again.

What rapture! when I first shall view My native hills, in distance blue, And see the whiten'd spire arise In village smoke amid the skies. Distorted thro' the rising tear, As breaks the scene, to memory dear, And Pleasure rises into Pain, I hail my native home again.

Scenes of my earliest, happiest days! When childhood trod life's thoughtless maze, The grey stone stile, the mill and pool, The well-known village green and school, The house where first my breath I drew, As early friends I kindly view; And bless the prayer, not breath'd in vain, That gives me to my home again.

I smile or sigh as I survey My youthful mates grown sage and grey, And those I left in manhood's prime Bending beneath the hand of Time. But when I see th' expanded flower Of Beauty deck my native bower, Delusive Fancy takes the rein, And youth, with home, returns again.

Then let me tread the foot-worn way, And pensive thro' the church-yard stray, O'er friends and kindred heave the sigh, That 'neath their lowly hillocks lie.

\* James, iv. 14.

† Job, xiv. 10. That



Their humble virtues there peruse,  
Recorded by the rustic muse,  
Then range with those who yet remain,  
Far o'er my native hills again.

### THE DEATH OF MIRANDA.

From a Volume of unpublished Amatory Poems, by JOHN GWILLIAM, Author of *The Campaign, The Bower of Bliss, with other Poems. &c. &c.*

I WATCH'D her many a restless night  
When Death seem'd hovering near,  
And saw, beneath the moon's pale light,  
In her soft eyes, divinely bright,  
Affection's sparkling tear.

She look'd as if she dar'd not love,  
Or fondly question'd mine;  
But ah! Miranda, who could prove  
A passion equal thine!

She press'd me to her quivering lips,  
And bade me not depart;  
And with those eyes that suns eclipse,  
Seduc'd me to her heart.

The choice was flattering, and I gave  
The proof she long desir'd,  
And, lock'd within her arms, her slave,  
In frenzy there expir'd.

But 'twas the pure, the holy death  
That fills the soul with bliss,  
When lips meet lips, and breath meets breath,  
And kiss replies to kiss.

She smil'd again, then o'er her charms  
The tears of passion flew;  
She sunk into my wreathing arms,  
Sweet maid! and sigh'd, "adieu!"

I fondly begg'd it might not be,  
She bade me not remain;  
I press'd her lips, she clung to me,  
And kiss'd and wept again.

We both were true; and all I sought  
She kindly, quickly gave,  
Join'd in my every wish and thought,  
Then sunk into the grave.

Oh! I can ne'er forget that night  
Of thoughtlessness and care,  
'Twas sorrow chang'd to warm delight,  
And rapture to despair.

Ev'n in our most ecstatic bliss,  
In pleasure's rosy bloom,  
Partaking of a rapturous kiss,  
She sunk into the tomb!

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH RAYNOR'S, (of Sheffield,) for improved Machinery for roving and spinning Cotton, Silk, Flax, and Wool.  
—Dated January 1, 1813.

THIS invention is intended to produce in the process of spinning cotton, silk, flax, or wool, by machinery, a roving excelling in softness and evenness what can be obtained by any machinery hitherto known to produce a like effect in the process of spinning. The improved effects result from the application of a series of wheels, called graduated wheels, operating upon, and varying the speed of the bobbin, the wheels being accommodated to the progressive increase upon the cylindric part or barrel of the bobbin, such increase being occasioned by the successive layers of coils or windings of the roving or thread covering each other on the bobbin.

Roving of cotton, worsted, flax, and silk, is a stage of process between the early stage of preparation and the process of actual spinning into yarn or thread. It constitutes the conversion of the material acted upon from a state analogous to that of a lock of wool (of even thickness throughout its length) to a slightly-twisted or spun-line coiled round a bobbin; that is, the operation of roving, which brings the material to the state in which it is put upon the spinning

frames. In the prevailing modes of making a roving, the material is subjected to an irregular pull or drag, fatal to the evenness of the yarn or thread to be spun. The spinning process may be defined to be a process of thinning, lengthening, and twisting. The increase of length obtained by this process (technically called spinning) may be from eight to fifteen times the length of the roving. The importance of embodying an equal quantity of cotton fibre throughout the whole line of roving is, therefore, apparent; and that result can only be obtained by the perfect adaptation of the machinery. The regulation of the roving bobbin, so as to produce upon it a speed varying in the proportion required to meet the increase of the coiling surface as the bobbins fill, has therefore occupied a large share of the attention of spinners and mechanics connected with them, from the infancy of machine spinning. Few, who have in any degree considered the subject, have failed to direct their mind strongly to the point. Many experiments have been made; and there are, as the offspring of these efforts, indeed, several ingenious modes of governing the bobbin in use; but, so far as my information extends, they are defective both in principle and practice.

The design of the frame in question

is the correction of this evil; by the slide of the wheel upon the grooved shaft from the first wheel of the series to the last, in regular and accurate succession, as the bobbin receives its successive layer of coil it will be perceived that an increase of speed is produced upon the bobbin in proportion to the size of each respective wheel of the series; those wheels must therefore, of course, be calculated to meet the facts of each case; and the calculation and execution being accurate, it is obvious that the end proposed is attained—that there is no more pull upon the fibre of the material in the last than in the first coil, and consequently the source of error in machine spinning, as regards the roving, is removed.

The contingent advantages are many, but chiefly the unexampled softness and openness of the roving, presenting advantages which the most intelligent on the subject will the most highly appreciate. But the additional extent to which machine spinning may be carried under the possession of an even, a fine, and a very soft roving, can only be determined by actual experiment, which time has not yet afforded the means of instituting.

Among the minor, but not unimportant, advantages of this frame may be mentioned,—the facility with which it works—the little labour it requires in tending—and the almost entire absence of waste.

COLONEL WILLIAM CONGREVE, (of CECIL-STREET, LONDON,) for constructing the Locks and Sluices of Canals, Basins, or Works, called the *Hydro-pneumatic Double Balance Lock*.—Dated March 23, 1813.

Before the invention of the *hydro-pneumatic lock*, there were but three general classes of locks, and all the variety of patents taken out were but different modifications of one or other of these classes. They may be thus enumerated.

*First.* The common lock, with all its varieties of side ponds, &c. for the saving of water; for which various patents have been granted, one in 1791 to Mr. James Playfair, another to Mr. J. Longbotham 1792, and several others.

*Secondly.* That class commonly called the *Lift*, where the body of the lock itself is actually raised or lowered from one level to the other. This class may be subdivided into the water lift and the dry lift. In the former, the lock is raised

by means of a buoyant vessel under it, as in the patents of Messrs. Rowland and Pickering, and in a patent also taken out by Mr. Broderip. In the latter, the lock is raised by means of an immense machine and counterpoise, as in the case of Woodhouse's construction, Fusell's, Fulton's, Dr. Anderson's, Weldon's, and others. The objections necessarily attaching to the whole of this class of lock are, that in every possible variety of it, double sets of gates are required; one set to the lock itself, and another to the ends of the canal. 2d. That unless these gates could be made to work to each other with mathematical precision, which, from the mere expansion and contraction of materials in the length of the lock, independent of many other causes, is absolutely impossible, a great loss of water, and other derangements, must necessarily happen whenever the gates are opened.

The third class is the *Plunger Lock*; for which a patent was granted to Mr. Huddleston in December 1800, and in which the level of the water in the lock is raised by the immersion of a plunger, and again suffered to subside by the withdrawing thereof. Many very ingenious modifications have since been produced, some with solid plungers acting perpendicularly, others by hollow plungers, loaded with water to sink, and again rising, by being emptied, as in a plan proposed by Mr. Salmon in 1806, in a patent lately taken by Mr. C. Busby, and in the account lately published of a new lock invented by M. Betancourt. The third mode also in this patent is of this class, new in its double operation, and in the mode of working it by a small sacrifice of water.

The objection attaching to this class, which has hitherto prevented its adoption, and which is indeed inseparable from it, is the necessary magnitude of the plunger, which must in all cases be double the bulk of the volume of water to be forced into the lock for raising the level, so that for a lock requiring two hundred and fifty tons of water to be added to raise its level to a given height, the bulk or displacement of the plunger must be equal to five hundred tons; and where this plunger is worked by filling and emptying it of water, twice as much water must be poured into it, or taken out of it, as would be necessary to raise the level of the lock by being simply admitted therein; so that, *ceteris paribus*, the time of working must be doubled.

Logan's patent, of 1804, for forcing water into the lock by a horizontal pis-



ton, and a similar plan lately proposed by Mr. Steevens, belong to this class, with certain exceptions.

There is another mode of passing the difference of level in canals, variations of which have been proposed by Lord Stanhope, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Green, namely, by the inclined plane; but as in these plans the barge is taken altogether out of water, this mode does not at all come within the general denomination of a lock; to belong to which it is a necessary characteristic, that the barge or vessel should pass through gates from one water to another, which is in fact the lock, and from that water again to a third.

Now the *hydro-pneumatic lock* has this characteristic, but evidently does not belong to either of the foregoing classes, and forms therefore a separate class of its own: the distinguishing principle of which is, that the increase of level is given by adding a volume of air to the bulk of the water in the lock, and that the reduction of the level is effected by taking away that same volume of air from it; in both cases, without either addition to, or subtraction from, the quantity of water itself; and that, therefore, as air is the lightest material that can be employed for any change of bulk, the labour of employing it for that purpose must be the least possible. Thus, in round numbers, on a lock that will require two hundred and fifty tons of water to raise its level to a given height, that same increase of bulk, or difference of level in the hydro-pneumatic lock, is given by a quantity of air, the weight of which is less than five cwt.; and, in fact, such is the adjustment between buoyancy and gravity, of which this lock is capable, such the nicety of equipoise between all the ponderous parts, such the total absence of friction, that this five cwt. of air

is actually the only positive weight to be lifted in raising the level.

Here, therefore, it is evident that the great object of all the different plans for the improvement of locks, namely, the saving of water, the passing the vessel in the shortest time and with the least labour, are effected to the greatest advantage; inasmuch as it is a first principle, that there is no necessary addition or subtraction of water, and that the time and labour, being in proportion to the weight to be raised, must, in this construction, where, as shewn, the only positive weight is that of air, be the least possible.

#### LIST OF OTHER PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

HENRY LISTON, clerk, minister of the parish of Ecclesmachan, in the county of Linlithgow; for certain improvements upon the plough. Dated Sept. 23, 1813.

HENRY OSBORN, of Whitmore-house, in the county of Warwick; for a method of making tools for tapering of cylinders of different descriptions made of iron, steel, metal, or mixtures of metals, and also for tapering bars of iron, steel, metal, or mixtures of metals. Dated October 15, 1813.

ROBERTSON BUCHANAN, of the city of Glasgow, civil engineer; for certain improvements in the means of propelling vessels, boats, barges, and rafts, which may also be applied to the moving of water-wheels and wind-mills, the raising of water, the dredging, cleansing, or deepening of rivers and harbours, and the impelling of other machinery. Dated Oct. 18, 1813.

The patent obtained by JOHN SCAMBLER, of Birmingham, noticed in a former Magazine, for gilding needles, has been revoked.

\* \* We invite Patentees to favour us with copies of their Specifications.

### PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

#### IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

M. DE LAMARCK has published a new System of Natural History, and he explains, in a way peculiar to himself, the classes, orders, and genera of animals: but as travellers have since discovered many new species and genera; as anatomists have better developed their structure; and lastly, as the discrimination of M. de Lamarck has discovered several new relations between them, he has published an abridged syllabus of his course according to this perfected me-

thod, in which he contents himself with indicating the characters of the superior divisions, and merely gives the simple nominative enumeration of the genera.

He follows, in point of arrangement, the order of the degrees of complication, commencing with the most simple animals. Supposing that those which have no nerves apparent, are moved only in virtue of their irritability, he denominates them *apathic animals*: he gives the name of *sensible animals* to others without vertebræ, and reserves that of *intel-*  
ligent

*ligent animals* for those with vertebræ. To his old classes, he adds that of *cirrhipedes*, which comprehends the *sea glands*, and their analogous genera, and which he places between these *anelides* and *mollusci*; that of *epizoary* or intestinal worms, which he places among his apathic animals; and that of the *infusores*, or microscopic animals without mouths or apparent intestines. He leaves the echino-dermes among the *radiarii* and the apathic animals, and in a greater degree of simplicity than that in which he places the intestinal worms.

M. CUVIER, purposing soon to commence the printing of his great work on Comparative Anatomy, which has occupied his attention for so many years, has presented to the Institute the table of the divisions according to which the animal kingdom ought to be distributed in this work. For a long time naturalists were struck with the great differences which distinguish the invertebral animals from each other, while the vertebral animals resemble each other in so many respects. Hence resulted a great difficulty in drawing up their comparative anatomy; the animals with vertebræ being easily generalized, but not the others: a remedy however has been suggested for this difficulty: from the way in which the propositions relative to each organ were always grouped, M. Cuvier concluded that there exist among animals four principal forms; the first of which is that with which we are acquainted under the name of vertebral animals, and of which the other three are nearly comparable to it by the uniformity of their respective plans. The author denominates them *mollusci*, articulated animals, and radiated animals or zoophytes; and subdivides each of these forms or ramifications into four classes, according to motives nearly equivalent to those upon which the four classes rest which are generally adopted among the vertebral animals. He has derived from this, in some measure, symmetrical arrangement, a great facility in reducing under general rules the diversities of organization.

The comparison which the same member has drawn of the osteology of vertebral animals, has furnished him with some new ideas as to the osseous structure of the head in this branch. It had been long since ascertained that oviparous vertebral animals, i.e. birds, reptiles, and fishes, had several common relations of organization, which made them differ from the viviparous or mammiferous

vertebral animals. M. Cuvier has endeavoured to determine, in a certain manner, to what bone of the head of the mammiferæ each groupe of bones of the head of the different ovipari answers; and he thinks he has attained this, by adding to the analogy of the fœtus of the former, the consideration of the position, and of the functions of the bones: i.e. by examining what organs they protect, to what nerves and vessels they give a passage, and what muscles are attached to them.

M. JACOBSON, surgeon-major in the armies of the king of Denmark, has made the Institute acquainted with an organ which he discovered in the nostrils of quadrupeds, and with which no anatomist seems to have been acquainted. It consists of a narrow sac, lying along the cavity of the nostrils, defended by a cartilaginous production, covered internally by a mucous membrane, doubled in part by a glandulous texture, receiving some very remarkable nerves which are very distinct divisions of the first pair, and opening chiefly into the palate, behind the incisores, by a channel which passes through the hole denominated incisive by anatomists. This organ does not exist in man, and is more distinct in most of the herbivorous than of the carnivorous animals. It must be presumed that it is connected with some of the faculties which nature has granted to quadrupeds, and refused to our species; such as the faculty of rejecting venomous substances, or of distinguishing the sex, state of heat, &c.

#### *The LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of MANCHESTER.*

THIS distinguished society has just published the second volume of its second series, containing among others the following papers:

*An Account of some Experiments to ascertain whether the Force of Steam be in proportion to the generating Heat, by John Sharpe, esq.*—Mr. Sharpe's experiments have ascertained two things: 1. That water heats equally, or in the same time (supposing the heating cause the same) from 120° up to the highest temperature that it can reach without boiling (and that temperature depends upon the pressure.) Suppose, for example, that it is heated 10°, or from 120° to 130°, in three minutes; it will be heated from 270° to 280° in the same time. This is a very curious fact, and not easily explained, unless the thermo-

meter



meter is an inaccurate measurer of heat. 2. That six ounces of steam of  $212^{\circ}$  condensed into water, give out as much heat as six ounces of steam at the temperature  $275^{\circ}$ ; but the second six ounces come over in a much shorter period than the first. Therefore the density of steam at  $212^{\circ}$ , is 150 times greater than at  $32^{\circ}$ ; and its density at  $252^{\circ}$  is twice as great as at  $212^{\circ}$ . Hence we have the specific gravity of steam at different temperatures, as follows:

	Sp. Gravity.
At $32^{\circ}$ - -	0.0046
212 - -	0.6896
252 - -	1.3792
307 - -	2.7584

This explains the elasticity of steam in a satisfactory manner, and brings it under the same law as common air, and all the other elastic fluids.

*On Respiration and Animal Heat, by John Dalton, esq.*—The phenomena of respiration described by Mr. Dalton in this paper, are as follows:—A portion of the oxygen of the air inspired disappears, and is replaced by an equal bulk of carbonic acid gas. The air expired is saturated with moisture, and its temperature is raised to about  $98^{\circ}$ , so that respiration is the source of animal heat.

*An Inquiry into the Principles by which the Importance of foreign Commerce ought to be estimated, by Henry Dewar, M.D.*—Dr. Dewar considers the effect of foreign commerce upon the wealth, the population, the happiness, and the power of this country. There can be no doubt, he thinks, that it increases the wealth of the country. Its effects in promoting the population are, in his opinion, confined to the additional food which it imports into the country. He seems inclined to think that foreign commerce at present does not increase the happiness of the country: though he conceives that it might, perhaps, be so regulated as even to add to the sum of national happiness. He considers Mr. Spence as having demonstrated that the power of the country is independent of foreign commerce; that the loss of it would occasion considerable sacrifices; but that they might be borne without ruin: and that even supposing foreign commerce destroyed, we might still retain the sovereignty of the sea, and keep up our land forces as we do at present.

*Remarks on the Use and Origin of Figurative Language, by the Rev. William Johns.*—The author conceives that words were chiefly used at first in a figurative

sense from necessity; because the language did not afford any other means of expressing the idea which it was the object of the speaker to convey. In process of time, many of these words lost their original signification, and were only used in their figurative sense: thus they ceased to be figurative. Mr. Johns thinks there can be no doubt that language at first consisted of nothing but nouns; and that all other words, adjectives and verbs for example, were only nouns used in a figurative sense: though in process of time, many of these words lost their original meaning, and came to be used only as adjectives or verbs.

*On the Measure of Moving Force, by Mr. Peter Ewart.*—A question has long been agitated, whether mechanical force is to be measured by the mass multiplied into the velocity, or into the square of the velocity. The last of these opinions was adopted by Hooke and by Huygens, in consequence of their observations on the motions of pendulums. It was also adopted by Smeaton, in consequence of his experiments on the mechanical action of water. Mr. Ewart supports the opinion of Smeaton with great force of reasoning. The essay is remarkable for the extensive knowledge of the subject which the author displays, and for the great perspicuity of his reasoning, which is the consequence of this extensive knowledge. He gives a number of examples, which he considers as inconsistent with the common notion, discusses these examples, and gives us a very full history of the opinions of mechanical writers on the subject.

*Account of a remarkable Effect produced by a Stroke of Lightning, from Matthew Nicholson, esq.*—This paper contains an account of a very uncommon accident, which happened at Mr. Chadwicke's house, about five miles from Manchester, on the 4th of September, 1809. A very loud explosion of thunder took place, and the front wall of the coal vault, containing about 7000 bricks, and weighing about 26 tons, was gradually lifted up entire, and moved nine feet forwards from its former position. Mr. Henry compares this to the thunder-storm at Coldstream, described by Mr. Brydone in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, and explained by Lord Stanhope. He conceives it to have been a case of the returning stroke. The lightning he supposes to have issued out of the earth by the coal vault, to restore the equilibrium in the clouds over head.

Theorems

*Theorems and Problems intended to elucidate the mechanical Principle called Vis Viva, by Mr. John Gough*—By *vis viva* Mr. G. means the whole force opposed by a body in motion to a retarding force which impedes its progress; and conversely, it is the whole force accumulated in a body by the action of any motive force, which puts that body in motion.

*On the Theories of the Excitement of Galvanic Electricity, by William Henry, M.D. F.R.S &c.*—Sir Humphry Davy has given a theory of the galvanic energy, in which he conceives, that when the battery is composed of copper, zinc, and solution of common salt, the zinc becomes positive, and the copper negative; therefore the zinc attracts the oxygen and acid, which are negative; and the copper, the hydrogen and alkali, which are positive. But this equilibrium is immediately destroyed by the formation of muriate of zinc, and the evolution of hydrogen gas. Hence the action of the zinc and copper is again repeated, and this goes on as long as the chemical action continues. Dr. Henry is also of opinion, that the primary excitement of

electricity is owing to the chemical changes; but he conceives it to be essential to the activity of the battery, that one set of elements of the fluid should have no affinity for one of the metals. Thus in the preceding example, the oxygen and the acid combine with the zinc; but the hydrogen and alkali having no affinity for the copper, deposite a portion of their electricity on it, and thus the accumulation proceeds. He accounts for the evolution of the two constituents of a substance decomposed by the battery at the two poles, though at a distance from each other, by supposing a series of intermediate decompositions to go on. Suppose water to be the substance decomposed, we may conceive a series of particles of water arranged between the two poles. An atom of oxygen gas escapes at the positive pole. The hydrogen previously combined with this atom, unites with the oxygen of the next particle of water; and this successive decomposition goes on till it reaches the negative pole, when the atom of hydrogen remaining, makes it escape in the form of gas.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**M**R. COPLEY, whose performances have associated his name with some of the most striking events of English history, is still actively engaged, although it is now above forty years since he began to sustain the pictorial renown of his country. His *Siege of Gibraltar* will long remain without a rival, as an ornament of the city of London; and his *Death of Chatham* will preserve from age to age the interest excited by the public sacrifice of that great man, while it reanimates for the example of posterity those virtuous contemporaries whom Mr. Copley has honoured by placing on his canvas. The originals of the heroic death of Pearson, and of the misled Charles demanding the five members, still hang in Mr. Copley's gallery, monuments of his own glory, but of the puny spirit of that court and race of nobles, which has failed to transfer them to their collections, at any price, which a painter of *chef d'œuvre* might please to fix upon his works. The latter picture is not only admirable in all the best qualities of a fine painting, but

to an English patriot, it possesses claims superior to those of any picture we ever saw. It exhibits the glorious example of a House of Commons, struggling against the usurpations and insolence of a corrupt court. This great subject has afforded the painter an opportunity of introducing accurate portraits of fifty-eight celebrated personages, among whom are many of the most revered patriots that England ever produced; and the more to be now esteemed, *because the race appears to be nearly extinct*. The last great work of Mr. Copley's, was the family picture of Sir Edward Knatchbull, containing fifteen figures as large as life; it now adorns the seat of that baronet in Kent; but it is to be regretted, that any delicacy of his, deprived the artist of the reputation, and the public of the gratification, which would have resulted from its appearance in a late exhibition. The work upon which Mr. Copley is now engaged, will, by admirers of warlike achievements, be thought, in an especial manner, worthy of his pencil. It is an equestrian



equestrian portrait of Marshal Wellington, attended by his aid-de-camps the Prince of Orange and Lord March, both of whom have sitten purposely for their portraits; a subject for which Mr. C. has proved his competency, by several other equestrian portraits of unrivalled merit. The size is eight feet by six; and besides the three portraits, the back-ground is intended to exhibit a perspective of the battle of Salamanca. It will, doubtless, rank among Mr. Copley's best performances; and will, if it can be finished in time, be a leading object in the next exhibition at Somerset House.

MADAME D'ARBLAY's new novel will extend to five volumes, and be published before Christmas.

An Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, by Mr. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, will be published early in the ensuing year. It will comprise a general view of the different subjects connected with Bibliography, as well as some account of the most celebrated public libraries, ancient and modern, and also a notice of the principal works on the knowledge of books. Numerous engravings will be given, illustrative of early printing, together with *fac-similes* of the books of images, and the monograms, or marks used by the first printers.

Mr. CRABB's new work, on the Synonyms of the English Language, is in considerable forwardness. It will extend to three octavo volumes, and embrace all words in the language usually deemed synonymous.

The MARGRAVINE of ANSPACH has composed, and intends to gratify the world with, memoirs of her active and chequered life; and no female of this age, has it more in her power to record the features of the times, because no one has acted a more conspicuous part than this illustrious lady.

Mr. SEMPLE is about to publish, Observations made on a Tour, during the Summer, from Hamburgh through Berlin, Gortitz, and Breslau, to Silverberg, and thence to Gottenburg, passing through the Head Quarters of the Allied Armies.

The grand principle of street-illumination, by hydrogen gas-lights, is proceeding with unequivocal success in the vicinity of the two houses of parliament. An inadvertency of the engineer in leaving too little water in the gazometer, owing to a leakage, led to an accident lately, which stopt the works for a few days, and afforded a temporary triumph to ignorance and folly. Experience will

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prevent its recurrence; but, as the committees are not conjurers, other accidents may probably occur, the causes of which can be indicated by experience alone; while the principle itself is not in the slightest degree affected by the necessity of such experience. Few great discoveries have been perfected without many failures in the first experiments, yet the results have not been less advantageous to mankind. We anticipate in this case, that, within twenty years, every street in the metropolis, and every town in the empire, will be illuminated by this means; and that it may be universally understood, a public exhibition of the machinery, apparatus, and effects, has been opened in Fleet-street, worthy of the notice of public-spirited and scientific persons.

The library of the family of QUEENSBERRY, collected chiefly by James, Duke of Queensberry, who was secretary of state during the reign of Queen Anne, and which collection has remained, until very lately, at his Grace's castle of Drumlanrig, in Scotland, is announced for public sale at Edinburgh. It includes a very complete collection of Scotch and English history, and antiquities; besides many articles of extremely rare appearance. At the same time will be sold, the collection made by the late ALEXANDER GIBSON HUNTER, esq. of Blackness, including a number of valuable editions of the Greek and Latin classics; and also several rare and curious manuscripts; particularly the Edda of Snoro, a more perfect copy than any other known to exist; and a considerable number of volumes, printed between 1465 and 1497.

Mr. JOHN GWILLIAM, author of the Battles of the Danube and Barrosa, will shortly publish a military poem, with copious notes, entitled, "The Campaign."

We observe with much pleasure, that an *East Anglian Magazine* is announced by Mr. KING, of the County Press, Ipswich, on a plan of promised superiority, which can scarcely fail to ensure its success, if a local Magazine is under any circumstances fated to succeed. The assistance in their particular pursuits of Messrs. BETHAM, HARRAL, and BRANSBY, seems likely to render it something more than a copy of the London Magazines, and to warrant our expectation that it will add, in several respects, to the number of original sources from which we never fail to enrich the pages of the *Monthly Magazine*. Such local works

promote a taste, and excite an appetite for literature, which cannot fail to serve, rather than supersede, the well-conducted miscellanies of the metropolis; and they merit therefore, on all occasions, our zealous recommendation and support.

By a list published in the *New Review*, it appears that there are above thirty periodical works now published, which introduce pretended criticisms on new books. What an ordeal for a poor, or unprotected author? Running the gauntlet on board of a man of war, or being whipt through a public market-place, is nothing to it! An author's reputation must have more lives than a cat, if it can escape these thirty sharpshooters, who are trained to their business, and concealed in ambuscades, that no human caution can entirely evade. In this case, however, as in that of Gil Blas, the only course is to throw your purse at them, and in that way secure their blessings, instead of being the butt of their murderous weapons.

A poem, in the stile of Hudibras, entitled, *CHALCOGRAMANIA*, or the Old Print Buyer's Chronicle, illustrating insatiations of every description, with explanatory notes, &c. intended as a companion to Mr. Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, will appear in December.

Mr. COTTE has been engaged, for some time past, in writing a poem of some extent, in rhyme, entitled "*Messias*." The first part (connected with the Old Testament) is preparing for the press.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are preparing to publish periodically, a Family Bible, in two 4to. vols. with notes, by the Rev. GEORGE D'OYLY and the Rev. RICHARD MANT, with appropriate engravings.

Mr. C. CLARKE proposes to publish an Investigation of the Mechanical Science and Historical Descent of Architecture in England, during the middle ages, in a 4to. volume, with engravings.

Mr. BARKER is preparing a View of all the best and most valuable editions of the Classics, and of works on Latin Criticism and Antiquities. The same gentleman has also in the press, an Essay on the respect paid to old age by the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans.

SIR EVERARD HOME announces a Course of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, delivered at the College of Surgeons.

As the beautiful figures produced on paper by the oxidation of various metals with an electrical battery, cannot be

effectually represented by engravings, Mr. Singer proposes to illustrate a few copies of his *Elements of Electricity*, now in the press, with some real oxides, produced by his powerful apparatus.

The History of the Valiant Knight Sir Arthur of Brittany, a romance of chivalry, originally translated from the French, by LORD BERNERS, is carefully reprinting from the edition published in black letter, by R. REDBORNE, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and will be embellished with a series of plates, from illuminated drawings, contained in a valuable MS. of the original Romance.

An Abstract of the Annual Reports and Correspondence of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will speedily be published by direction of the Board of the Society.

The English and Latin Poems of Thomas Gray, with Critical Notes, a Life of the Author, &c. &c. are preparing for speedy publication, by the Rev. JOHN MITFORD, B. A. of Oriel College, Oxford: forming the most complete and worthy edition of these celebrated poems that has yet been laid before the public.

Mr. T. D. W. DEARN, of Cranbrook, will publish early in December, a Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Account of the Weald of Kent, with eight engravings and a map.

The Works of Ben Jonson, with Notes, critical and explanatory, and a Life of the Author, are announced by Mr. WILLIAM GIFFORD, in ten volumes.

A new edition of Morell's *Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos*, edited by the Rev. T. MALTEY, is printing in 2 vols. royal 4to. at the Cambridge University Press.

Mr. CAMPBELL, translator of Bishop Jewell's *Apologia*, is preparing for publication a translation of Grotius on the Rights of War and Peace, and the Law of Nations, with Notes and Illustrations from the best writers.

Mr. KERRISON is preparing for the press an Inquiry into the Establishment and Progress of the Medical Profession.

Mr. W. HENLEY is about to publish a Series of Chemical Tables, intended to exhibit the Properties of all the present known Bodies, with the Results of their Union, &c.; forming a complete abstract of the Science of Chemistry.

In December will be published, with a coloured Explanatory Radius, the Land Traveller's Pocket Compass, by Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

A General



A General Description of Leamington, with an Account of all the Objects of Curiosity and Consequence in the immediate Vicinity, by Mr. BISSET, late of Birmingham, is in the press.

Mr. A. J. VALPY is editing and printing, neat and correct editions of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid; for the use of Schools.

The Rev. Mr. SAYERS is preparing a History of Bristol and its Vicinity.

Mr. PHILLIPART will speedily publish Memoirs of General Moreau, embellished with a Portrait, taken a few weeks before his death, and a *fac simile* of his last letter to Madame Moreau.

The author of "The Dead Letter Office," "Substance and Shadow," &c. will speedily publish "The Splendor of Adversity," a Domestic Story, in 3 vols.

The very ingenious author of the Sailor Boy, Fisher Boy, &c. has in the press, Jack Junk, or a Cruise on Shore, a humorous Poem.

A New Copper-Plate Cyphering Book, by Mr. THOMAS HARVEY, with the Sums set on an entire new system, will be published in December.

Mr. NICHOLSON, author of the Cambrian Traveller's Guide, is preparing for press, a Caledonia Guide on the same plan.

M. SANTAGNELLO has in the press an Italian Class Book, after the plan of Blair's admired English Class Book, consisting of extracts from the best writers, in prose and verse.

Mr. D. T. HAYNES has in the press, Pierre and Adeline, or the Romance of the Castle.

Mrs. TAYLOR, of Ongar, will publish in the course of the ensuing month, a little volume entitled, "Maternal Solicitude for a Daughter's best Interests."

A Easy and Practical Explanation of the Church Catechism is printing, by the Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, of Claverton.

Mr. W. JONES, author of the History of the Waldenses, is preparing for publication a Biblical Dictionary, on an improved plan; adapted equally to the use of ministers, students, and families.

Mr. SINGER disproves the electrical paradox of discharges through leaves of paper and tinfoil, producing opposite indentations in the tinfoil. He says the protrusions are in the direction from positive to negative, and he justly ascribes the indentation itself to the expansion caused by the force of the explosion at the interruption of the metallic circuit by the intervening paper.

A medical writer of Stockport has

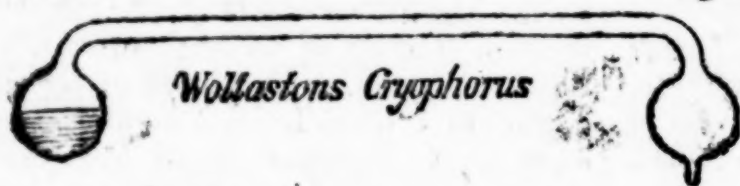
aroused the torpor of the faculty on the subject of the dangerous nature of the attempts now making under pretence of regulating medical practice. It seems that some persons, acting in the name of a Committee of Apothecaries, brought into Parliament, in the last sessions, a bill for dividing England and Wales into districts, to be governed by medical committees; which district committees were to be entirely subordinate to a London committee; and, in order to insure the subjection of the district committees, they were to be appointed by the London committee! So that the medical practice of all England was, by this *modest* plan, to be placed under the control of certain London apothecaries, *whose want of practice might leave them at leisure to mind other's business more than their own.* The same parties are again in motion this session; and, judging from their first attempt, we think it behoves the faculty in particular, and the public generally, to be on their guard.

The Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON has explored the passage of sound into the realms of silence—the sensorium of those born deaf; and to avoid a question about words, whether this ought to be termed hearing or feeling, has denominated this unknown faculty the VIBRATIVE SENSE. He has also invented a palpable letter for the use of the blind, by which they may distinctly feel all characters raised above the surface.

Mr. THOMAS BAYNTON, of Bristol, will speedily publish a new and successful Method of treating Diseases of the Spine.

Dr. WOLLASTON has contrived an instrument for freezing at a distance, called a Cryophorus, founded on the principles that a fluid, from which a portion is evaporated, becomes colder in consequence of the heat absorbed by that part which assumes the gaseous state; that fluids rise in the state of vapour at a lower temperature when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed, and consequently may be cooled to a lower degree by evaporation in *vacuo* than in the open air. Let a glass tube be taken, having its internal diameter about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch, with a ball at each extremity of about one inch diameter, (*see the figure*;) and let the tube be bent to a right angle at the distance of half an inch from each ball. One of these balls should contain a little water, and the remaining cavity should be as perfect a vacuum as can readily be obtained; the mode of effecting which is well known to those who

are accustomed to blow glass. If the ball that is empty be immersed in a freezing mixture of salt and snow, the water in the other ball, though at the distance of two or three feet, will be frozen solid in the course of a very few minutes. The vapour contained in the empty ball is condensed by the common operation of cold, and the vacuum produced by this condensation gives opportunity for a fresh quantity to arise from the opposite ball, with proportional reduction of its temperature till it is frozen.



Sir C. M. BURRELL, bart. M. P. has published some facts worthy of notice relative to the feeding of cattle with potatoes. Daily consumption of 6 oxen, that worked,  
 6 cows.  
 1 bull.  
 26 beasts.  
 —  
 39

	£.	s.	d.
26 bushels of potatoes, at 9d.			
sliced, and given raw	0	19	6
19½ trusses of oat-straw, of 36lbs.			
each, at 1s. 1½d. per truss	1	1	6½
	£2	1	0½

Had this number of stock (he says) been kept on hay, the deficiency of his crop (which was three-fourths short of its usual quantity) must have been made good by purchases at a very serious expense, which would have amounted, at an average of 42 lbs. of hay to each beast, and at the then price, to fourteen hundred and three quarters of hay, at 8s. per hundred, for thirty-nine beasts, to 5l. 18s. So that 3l. 16s. 11½d. per diem was saved by feeding them with potatoes and straw.

The Duke of ATHOLL has cut and used Larch for different purposes; and has, he says, met with no instance to induce him to depart from his opinion, that larch is the most valuable acquisition, in point of useful timber, that has ever been introduced into Scotland. Boats built of it have been sound, when the ribs, made of oak, forty years old, were decayed. He has for years built all his ferry and fishing boats of it. In mill work, and especially in mill-axes, (where oak only used formerly to be employed,) larch has been substituted with the best effect. In cutting up an old decayed mill-wheel, those parts of the water-cogs which had

been repaired with larch about twenty years before, though black on the surface, on the hatchet being applied, were found as sound and fresh as when put up. Mr. Thomas White has made some experiments decisive of the use of bark of larch, in tanning. While some of his workmen were taking off the bark from a number of larch trees intended for building, they found the nails of their fingers stained, which induced him to try whether it would tan leather or not. He procured two calf-skins, of equal price, weight, and substance, and immersed one in an infusion of oak-bark, of very fine quality, and the other in the same proportion of larch-bark, from a very small tree, each skin remaining exactly the same time in its respective tan-pit; and during the operation, he repeatedly weighed a measure of larch liquor, against the oak, and always found the former to preponderate; the consequence was, that the skin tanned with larch, felt thicker in the hand, and heavier, and was also finer in the grain, and of a lighter colour than that tanned with oak.

## GERMANY.

M. HOFFMAN, a German engineer who has been long engaged in examining the banks of the Rhine, with a view to ascertain at what point Cæsar passed that river, has transmitted to the Göttingen Academy a detached account of certain interesting objects discovered near Neuwied. They consist of vases and instruments, coins and figures. The quantity of medals is also considerable; these are for the most part imperial; and there is a greater number in silver than in bronze. The bronzes are very much corroded, and almost illegible. This series of medals is so far remarkable, that it furnishes us with inferences as to the length of time the Romans continued in the country. The catalogue, now in the possession of the Göttingen Academy, is very exact: it presents a series of two hundred and fifty-six pieces, which finish with the reign of Gallienus. We know that at this period, the relations of this part of Germany with the Romans ceased, and the wars undertaken by the latter in the reigns of Dioclesian, Constantius, Constantine, &c. contributed, without doubt, to destroy these relations.

## FRANCE.

The Imperial Almanac of France for 1813, enumerates the sovereigns of Europe in the following order:—

## France.

NAPOLÉON, born Aug. 15, 1769.

MARIA.



MARIA-LOUISA, born Dec. 12, 1791.

And their son the King of Rome.

*Italy.*

NAPOLÉON, King of Italy.

EUGÈNE NAPOLEON, born Sept. 3, 1780, Viceroy.

*The two Sicilies.*

JOACHIM NAPOLEON, born March 25, 1771.

MARIA-CAROLINE, sister to the emperor, born March 25, 1782.

And their two sons and two daughters.

*Confederation of the Rhine.*

CHARLES, born Feb. 8, 1744, Archbishop, Prince Primate, Grand Duke, &c.

EUGÈNE NAPOLEON, Viceroy of Italy, Prince of Venice, Hereditary Prince, Sept. 3, 1780; married Augusta Amelia of Bavaria, born June 21, 1788.

And their three children.

*Bavaria.*

MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH, born May 27, 1756, King of Bavaria.

*Wurtemberg.*

FREDERIC, born Nov. 6, 1754, King of Wurtemberg; married, May 18, 1797, to Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England.

*Saxony.*

FREDERIC-AUGUSTUS, born Dec. 23, 1750, King of Saxony and Duke of Warsaw.

*Westphalia.*

JEROME NAPOLEON, brother of the Emperor of the French, born Nov. 15, 1784, King of Westphalia; married, Aug. 22, 1807, to Frederica Catherina, Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, born Feb. 21, 1783.

*Baden.*

CHARLES-LOUIS-FREDERIC, born 8th June, 1786, Grand Duke of Baden; married 7th April, 1806, to Stephanie-Louisa-Napoleon. And their daughter.

*Berg and Cleves.*

NAPOLÉON-LOUIS, born Oct. 11, 1804, Grand Duke.

*Hesse Darmstadt.*

LOUIS X. born June 14, 1753, Grand Duke.

*Wurtzburg.*

FERDINAND-JOSEPH, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, born May 6, 1769.

Then follows, *Nassau; Usingen; Nassau-Weilbourg; Hohenzollern-Hechingen; Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; Isenbourg-Birstein; Lichtenstein; Leyen; Saxe-Weimar; Saxe-Gotha; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Hilburghausen; Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; Anhalt-Dessau;* and a dozen others equally insignificant and unknown in Great Britain.

*Austria.*

FRANCIS I. born Feb. 12, 1768, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Emperor of Austria, re-married Jan. 6, 1808, to Maria-Louisa, daughter of the Archduke Ferdinand, born Dec. 14, 1787,

*Great Britain.*

Given as in our own Court Calendar.

*Brazil.*

MARIA-FRANCOISE-ELIZ.—Queen.

*Denmark.*

FREDERIC VI. born Jan. 28, 1768, King of Denmark and Norway.

*Spain.*

JOSEPH NAPOLEON, born Jan. 7, 1768, King of Spain and the Indies; married Maria-Julia, born Dec. 26, 1777. And their two daughters.

*United States of America.*

JAMES MADDISON, March 4, 1809, renewed every four years.

*Prussia, (as usual.)*

*Russia, (as usual.)*

*Sweden.*

CHARLES XIII. born Oct. 7, 1748, King of Sweden.

CHARLES JEAN, Prince Royal of Sweden, elected by the estates of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810; born Jan. 26, 1764; married to Eugenia-Bernardine, sister to the Queen of Spain, born Nov. 8, 1781; and their son, Prince of Sweden and Duke of Sudermania.

*Switzerland.*

His Ex. M. BOURCARD, Landamman of Switzerland.

*Neuchatel.*

ALEXANDER, born Dec. 30, 1753, Prince of Neuchatel and Wagram; married Maria-Elizabeth, Princess of Bavaria; and their son Napoleon Alexander; born Sep. 11, 1810.

*Turkey.*

MAHMOUD II. proclaimed Emperor Aug. 11, 1808.

*Papedom.*

PIUS VII. Barnabe-Chiaramonte, born at Cesane, Aug. 14, 1742, elected at Venice March 14, 1800.

The late changes on the Continent, and the novel policy of many sovereigns, seem likely, within a few years, to occasion great alterations in this list. Napoleon will resent what history only can justly appreciate; or if the new coalition overwhelm him, France, as a republic, may burst forth a second time like a volcano, and perhaps, under the banners and name of liberty, change once more the face of Europe. Such is the contest now existing between the feudal system and its institutions, and the moral revolution produced by the reformation, the art of printing, and the universal spread of knowledge! For the benefit of mankind, we are for a truce, and for a peaceable adjustment by a compromise; because we think that such questions and interests as those at issue, can never be reconciled by arms; and though other millions may be slaughtered, the final result cannot well be different!

From

From some experiments recently made at Paris upon honey, it appears that this substance is composed of  $\frac{4}{5}$  of syrup, and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a solid white farinaceous and almost insipid substance. When adulterated with flour or starch, which is too

often the case, the fraud may be detected by heating it:—if it is pure, the whole mass will be melted into a fine transparent syrup; whereas, if it is adulterated, the extraneous body will give it a muddy appearance.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

\* \* \* Communications of New Books and Titles are solicited.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**A** CATALOGUE of a valuable Collection of Books, including the Libraries of William, first Duke of Queensberry, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, and of the late Alexander Gibson Hunter, esq. of Blackness, which will be sold by Auction by Mr. John Ballantyne, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 18th of November, 1813, and the thirty-four succeeding lawful days.

### BIOGRAPHY.

**The Lives of the Puritans:** containing a Biographical Account of those Divines who distinguished themselves in the Cause of Religious Liberty; from the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth to the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. With an Appendix, comprising a Chronological List of the Authorities referred to in the Work, and a copious Index of the Whole; by the Rev. Benjamin Brook. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.—royal 2l. 14s.

**Portraits and Memoirs of Remarkable Persons,** from Edward the Third to the Revolution, including the whole of the Twelfth Class in Mr. Granger's Biographical History, with many additional rare Portraits never before published; by James Caulfield. 3 vols. royal 8vo. 4l. 4s.—4to. 6l. 6s.

**Memoirs of Algernon Sydney;** by G. W. Meadley. With a Portrait. 8vo. 12s. fine paper 18s.

**Biographical Anecdotes of the Rev. John Hutchins,** the Historian of Dorsetshire; by the Rev. G. Bingham. Being part of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." Reprinted with Additions, and a Portrait of Mr. Hutchins. 4to. 7s.—folio, 10s. 6d.

**Memoires, Historiques, Literaires, et Anecdotiques,** par le Baron de Grimm, et par Diderot, tom. III. and IV. 8vo. prix 1l. 8s. sewed.

### EDUCATION.

**York House, or Conversations in a Lady's School;** by Damina. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**A Vocabulary of English Words,** chiefly derived from the Saxon, with their Signification in Spanish; to which is added a short English Grammar for the Use of Spaniards; by R. Rylance. 8vo. 5s.

**A Treatise on Politeness.** Intended for the Use of the Youth of both Sexes. Tran-

slated from the French by a Lady. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**A Hebrew Grammar,** in the English Language; together with the whole Book of Psalms; by Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

### FINE ARTS.

**An Historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing;** by J. P. Malcolm, F.S.A. Illustrated by 31 Engravings. 4to. 2l. 2s.

### GEOGRAPHY.

**A New General Atlas—to contain as many Maps as are sufficient to give a complete Geographical View of the Globe.** Nos. 1, 2, and 3. 8s. each.

### HISTORY.

**The Parliamentary History of England,** Vol. XVII. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

### MATHEMATICS.

**A Treatise on Algebra,** in Practice and Theory; by John Bonnycastle. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

**The Gentleman's Annual Mathematical Companion for 1814;** containing Answers to the last Year's Enigmas, Rebuses, Charades, Queries, and Questions; also new ones proposed to be answered in the next; together with other Papers, and Selections from scarce Works, &c. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

### MEDICINE.

**Lectures on Inflammation,** exhibiting a View of the General Doctrines, Pathological and Practical, of Medical Surgery; by John Thomson, M.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 14s.

**Some Account of an uncommon Appearance of the Flesh of a Sheep,** with Reflections on the Nutrition of Sheep, &c.; by Walter Vaughan, M.D. 2s.

**Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae,** auctore Guell. Cullen, M.D.; by John Thomson, M.D. 8vo. 9s.

**An Essay on the Signs of Murder in New-born Children;** from the French of Dr. P.A.O. Mahon; by Christ. Johnson, 8vo. 7s.

**The Art of Preserving the Sight,** unimpaired, to an extreme Old Age, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

**A Treatise on the Hot, Cold, Tepid, Shower, and Vapour Baths;** by John Land. 12mo. 7s.

**Anatomical Instructor;** by Thomas Pole. 12mo. 7s.

MISCELLANEOUS.



## MISCELLANIES.

Crutwell's Original Housekeeper's Account Book, for 1814. 4to. 2s.

Practical Morality; containing Chesterfield's Advice to his Son; the Polite Philosopher, &c.—Walker's Classics. 24mo. 3s.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

Dr. Pulteney's "Catalogues of the Birds, Shells, and Plants of Dorsetshire," with portrait and 24 plates. 2l. 2s.

## NOVELS.

The Ordeal; a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

The Wife and Lover; by Miss Holcroft. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

## POETRY.

Canting, a Poem. 8vo. 9s.

Wanderings of Woe, or Conjugal Affection; by the Rev. E. Cox. 12mo. 5s.

Rejected Odes for the Obtainment of the Situation of Poet Laureat. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

## POLITICS.

De L'Allemagne; par Mad. la Baronne de Stael Holstein. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

## THEOLOGY.

A Compendium of the Holy Scriptures. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Second Book of Wonders, more Marvellous than the First; by Joanna Southcote. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Charges delivered at his several Visitations; by Samuel Horsley, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. Bishop of St. Asaph. 8vo. 7s.

Discourses for Domestic Use; by Henry Lacey. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Strictures on Reading the Church Service; by the Rev. W. A. M. Faulkner. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Sermons on different Subjects; by William Hawtayne. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

Hebrew Elements, or a practical Introduction to reading of Hebrew Scripture; by the Bishop of St. David's. 12mo. 6s.

Sermon at Leeds, on the Death of the Rev. John Simpson; by the Rev. Thomas Jervis. 8vo. 2s.

A Practical Exposition of the Tendency and Proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society; by the Rev. H. H. M. A. Norris. 8vo. 9s.

Lectures from the History of the Old Testament; by the Rev. Thomas Smith. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Fur Prædestinatus, sive Dialogus inter Concionatorem Calvinistam et Furem ad furcam damnatum habitus. post 8vo. 5s.

A General Introduction to the Study of the Hebrew Scriptures; with a Critical History of the Greek and Latin Versions of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and of all the Chaldee Paraphrases; by the Rev. George Hamilton. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Treatise on Spiritual Comfort; by the Rev. John Colquhoun, D.D. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

The Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485. With the Life of Richard III. till he assumed the Regal Power; by W. Hutton, F.A.S.S. The second edition, with additions, by J. Nichols, F.S.A. and 11 plates, 12s. The additions separately, 5s.

The Cambrian Traveller's Guide, in every direction, with remarks on Excursions in the Principality of Wales and Bordering Districts. Second edition. 8vo. 18s.

The Beauties of England and Wales, Vol. XII. Parts I. and II. containing Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, and Rutland. 8vo. 2l. 5s.—royal 8vo. 3l. 12s.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

GENERAL TABLE of all the PUBLIC ACTS passed in the FIRST SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND —53 GEO. III. or 1813.

N.B. The figure after the title expresses the number of sheets of which the Act consists, and every sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.

CAP. LXXIV. To provide for the better collection of the duty on malt made in Ireland.—1.

LXXV. For the better regulation of the cotton trade in Ireland.—2.

LXXVI. To extend the provisions of an Act, passed in the forty-ninth year of his present Majesty, for amending the Irish road Acts, so far as the same relate to the appointment of supervisors on mail coach roads, to all roads made and repaired by presentment.—3.

LXXVII. To amend an Act, passed in Ireland in the nineteenth and twentieth

years of his present Majesty, for empowering Grand Juries to present bridges, and tolls to be paid for passing the same, in certain cases.—1.

LXXVIII. To continue for two years, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament, two Acts made in the forty-seventh and fiftieth years of his present Majesty's reign, for the preventing improper persons from having arms in Ireland.—1.

LXXIX. For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland; and for making allowances in cer-

tain

tain cases to subaltern officers of the said militia during peace.—1.

LXXX. For raising the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand pounds by Treasury Bills for the service of Ireland, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.—2.

LXXXI. To amend several Acts relating to the militia, and to enlisting of the militia into his Majesty's regular forces.—1.

LXXXII. To amend an Act made in the fifty-second year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to explain the exemption from toll in several Acts of Parliament, for carriages employed in husbandry; and for regulating the tolls to be paid on other carriages, and on horses, in certain other cases therein specified; and for other purposes relating thereto.—1.

LXXXIII. To increase the allowance to innkeepers for diet furnished to soldiers on a march.—1.

LXXXIV. For repealing the duties payable on the importation of wine the produce of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and charging other duties in lieu thereof.—1.

LXXXV. For amending two Acts passed in the thirty-first and thirty-second years of his present Majesty, for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, and for establishing a regular method for the punctual, frequent, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same for the support of their wives and families, and for preventing frauds and abuses attending such payments.—1.

LXXXVI. To explain an Act made in the fiftieth year of his present Majesty, for directing accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances, to be annually laid before parliament; and to regulate and controul the granting and paying of such salaries, pensions, and allowances.—1.

LXXXVII. To continue for seven years two Acts passed in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for preventing frauds by boatmen and others, and adjusting salvage; and for extending and amending the laws relating to wreck and salvage.—1.

LXXXVIII. To substitute a declaration in lieu of an oath, in the verification of the books of persons dealing in certain exciseable articles.—1.

LXXXIX. For the more regular con-

veyance of writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament.—1.

XC. To revive and continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and amend so much of an Act, made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth year of his present Majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of the militia of England, disembodied under an Act of the same session of parliament.—1.

XCI. For making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the militia in Great Britain while disembodied.—1.

XCII. For the removal of doubts respecting the powers of archbishops and bishops in Ireland, as to demising the mensal lands, not being demesne lands, to their respective sees belonging.—1.

XCI. For granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.—1.

XCIV. To grant an additional duty of excise on spirits made or distilled from corn or grain in Ireland.—7.

XCV. To provide for the charge of the addition to the public funded debt of Great Britain, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.—1.

XCVI. For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia and local militia in Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.—1.

XCVII. For allowing glass makers to dispose of muriate of pot-ash arising in the manufacture of flux for glass, for use in the manufacture of alum, and for charging a duty of excise thereon.—2.

XCVIII. For the more correct ascertainment of the value of duty-free goods exported.—3.

XCIX. For the more speedy and effectual trial and punishment of offences committed by soldiers detached in places beyond the seas out of his Majesty's dominions.—1.

C. For facilitating the making up and audit of the accounts of the paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces for the years one thousand eight hundred and five, one thousand eight hundred and six, and one thousand eight hundred and seven, and for enabling the said paymaster-general to accept foreign bills of exchange payable at the bank of England.—1.

CI. To dissolve the corporation of the royal canal company in Ireland, and to appoint commissioners for inquiring into and examining the claims of the creditors of the said company, and other matters relating



relating to the said company, and to provide for carrying on and completing the canal from Dublin to Tarmonbury, on the river Shannon.—1.

CII. For the relief of insolvent debtors in England.—3.

CIII. To authorize the commissioners to transfer excise licences to the executors or administrators of deceased licensed traders, or to their successors in the houses from which such licensed traders shall have removed.—7.

CIV. To permit the entry into Ireland, for home consumption, of sugar, the produce or manufacture of Martinique, Mariegalante, Guadaloupe, Saint Eustatia, Saint Martin, and Saba, at a lower rate of duty than is payable upon sugar not of the British plantations.—1.

CV. To explain and amend an Act of the present session, for granting additional duties of customs on goods, wares, or merchandize imported into and exported from Great Britain; for allowing a drawback on carrot tobacco exported; for altering the duties on pearls imported; for repealing the additional duty on barrilla granted by the said Act; for allowing a drawback of the additional duties of customs on timber used in the tin, lead, and copper mines of Devon and Cornwall; for ascertaining the time when the bounty on goods exported may be claim-

ed; for better preventing the clandestine exportation of goods; and for appropriating the duties on sugar, the produce of Martinique and other places, granted by an Act of this session.—1.

CVI. To extend the provisions of an Act made in the forty-fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, for preventing the counterfeiting of certain silver tokens, to certain other tokens which have been or may be issued by the governor and company of the bank of Ireland.—2.

CVII. For the appointment of commissioners for the regulation of the several endowed schools of public and private foundation in Ireland.—1.

CVIII. For altering, explaining, and amending an Act of the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, for granting stamp duties in Great Britain, with regard to the duties on re-issuable promissory notes, and on conveyances on the sale and mortgage of property; for better enabling the commissioners of stamps to give relief in cases of spoiled stamps; and to remit penalties for exempting certain instruments from stamp duty; and for better securing the duties on stage coaches.—3.

CIX. To continue, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, several laws relating to the duties on glass made in Great Britain.—3.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 16th of October and the 16th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 1813.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ARKELL W. Stratford, Essex, baker. (Bentun)  
 Aglin A. Broad street, dealer. (Harrison)  
 Angove E. Falmouth, brewer. (Reardon and Davis)  
 Armstrong J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Alstead and Ainsworth)  
 Berry W. Charlbury, Oxfordshire, tallow chandler. (Meyrick and Broderip)  
 Boon J. Old Bailey, victualer  
 Benham G. Abingdon, Berks, baker. (Nelson)  
 Beaumont C. and C. Southampton place, Bloomsbury, coach makers. (Denton)  
 Borsley J. Hanway street, Oxford street, shoe maker. (Mayhew and Hill)  
 Busch C. New London street, merchant. (Gregson and co.)  
 Batty R. and G. Carter, Upper Thonge, Yorkshire, and J. Batty, Catworth, clothiers. (Mason)  
 Bonck J. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, brewer. (Walters)  
 Bainbridge C. Feugh, Cumberland, drover. (Monfey and Syson)  
 Bowes D. Neath, Glamorganshire, druggist. (Gwyn)  
 Burn W. and R. Exeter, tailors. (Brutton and Ford)  
 Cramer J. R. Nedehill, Isle of Wight, grocer. (Fishman, London)  
 Cowen G. Mansell street, S. Levy, Rosemary lane, and M. Levy, Sheerness, shopkeepers. (Isaacs)  
 Clapham R. W. Liverpool, grocer. (Windle)  
 Clark W. Hereford, mercer. (Highmoor and Young)  
 Croft T. Fleet street, boot maker. (Truwhitt)  
 Cooper J. T. Chester place, Kennington, upholsterer. (Gibbard)

MONTREY MAG. No. 348.

Copeland A. Leadenhall street, watch maker. (Tucker)  
 Clayton C. East lane, Walworth, bricklayer. (Watson)  
 Cosens J. Ramsgate, linen draper. (Walker and Rankin, London)  
 Campbell M. Montagu square, house broker. (Wilkinson and co.)  
 Dawson R. Windsor, linen draper. (A'Becket)  
 Domminney J. Portico, bricklayer and builder. (Hart)  
 Diston W. Stratford, Worcestershire, mealman. (Fryer)  
 Fear G. and H. Bristol, tailors. (Vizard and Hutchison)  
 Ellis R. Plymouth, merchant. (Ellis)  
 Fletcher J. Worlington, Surrey, broker. (Gay)  
 Frazer J. and T. Sloane square, nurserymen. (Fope)  
 Fairbairn W. South Shields, butcher. (Grey)  
 Field R. Fenchurch street, broker. (Clutton)  
 Furber H. Plymouth, dealer in china, glass, and earthenware. (Pears)  
 Franklin J. Fareham, Southampton, grocer and tallow chandler. (Faddon)  
 Forbes J. High street, Shadwell. (Fitzgerald)  
 Gaimeson J. C. Lombard street, watch maker. (Bishop)  
 Gray C. Burslem, Stafford, grocer. (Leigh, London)  
 Gibbs J. New Romney, glazier. (Egan and Waterman)  
 Gordon J. Copthall court, merchant. (Swain and co.)  
 Gee W. Lee street, carpenter. (Godmond)  
 Green R. Sheffield, victualer. (Tattershall)  
 Hall H. Lewes, butcher. (Gwynn)  
 Hall J. South Moreton, dealer in horses. (Price and Williams)  
 Heseltine B. Nicholas lane, tea dealer. (Welch)  
 Haywood J. Attercliffe, Yorkshire, dealer. (Bigg)  
 Hall T. Chesapeake, paper hanger and painter. (Tilson and Preston)  
 Hooper J. Mutton, Devonshire, carpenter. (Robinson Jackson)



- Jackson J. Dean street, Southwark, coal merchant. (Hind)  
 Jones J. Chester, linen draper. (Philpot and Stone)  
 Johnson G. Duke street, carpenter. (Donnollon and Bowden)  
 Jones C. T. Bermondsey, taylor. (Webb James)  
 James J. Stratford, merchant. (Kearley and Spurr)  
 James T. Wapping street, oilman. (West)  
 Killick G. Piccadilly, hatter. (Cole)  
 King J. Blandford Forum, draper. (Anstice and co.)  
 Kinghorne J. James street, Haymarket, cornfactor. (Harvey)  
 Lufkin S. Goswell street, linen draper. (Davies)  
 Lambert C. N. Surinam, South America, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt)  
 Low J. and W. Mincing lane, merchants. (Hore)  
 Lowden J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock and Bunce)  
 Leese C. Canterbury, druggist. (Gregson and co.)  
 Lawford T. and S. Grimfich, Bevis Marks, foy factors. (Collinson)  
 Levi L. and G. Childers, East Smithfield, slopfellers. (Ifaacs)  
 Levin S. Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchant. (Evitt and Rixon)  
 Lane J. jun. Bodenham, butcher. (Dray and Bodham)  
 Maisterman T. Upper Russell street, Bermondsey, tanner. (Dean)  
 Mahon R. Tothill street, Westminster, cheesemonger. (Davison)  
 Monk H. Martlett court, Covent garden, merchant. (Pope)  
 Mitchell J. New Sarum, cabinet maker. (Smith, London)  
 Moyler J. Dany lane, victualler. (Lawledge)  
 Mellon C. Birmingham, victualler. (Hicks)  
 Mowbray J. T. Bankside, Southwark, attorney at-law and merchant. (Pittman)  
 Nicholson W. Bloomsbury square, engineer. (Tatham)  
 Norden B. Strand. (Ifaacs, St. Mary Axe)  
 Oatey R. Southey, Norfolk, farmer. (Homan)  
 Piesley T. Halfway, Yorkshire, liquor merchant. (Sykes and Knowles)  
 Pedraglio P. and J. Rochester, carvers. (Searle, London)  
 Preston W. Louth, Lincoln, tanner. (Barber)  
 Phillips P. St. James's street, Pall Mall, glass dealer. (Eyles)  
 Purkiss W. Portsmouth, cabinet maker. (Briggs, London)  
 Page R. Totness, mercer. (Cranch)  
 Parkinson J. Preston, grocer. (Troughton and Hadcock)  
 Robson J. and J. L. Waugh, America square, coal merchants. (Chapman and Stevens)  
 Robinson W. sen. Craggs, dealer in malt. (Wilson)  
 Robinson W. jun. Spalland, dealer in coals. (Wilson)  
 Rowlands C. Castle street, Houndsditch, watch maker. (Steverton)  
 Rooke W. Nooks street, silk manufacturer. (James)  
 Rainsford W. Southwark, linen draper. (Hind)  
 Radford H. M. Newington, apothecary. (Bourdillon and Hewitt)  
 Rawlins S. sen. and M. Willoughby, Bishopsgate street, merchants. (Cannon and Gargrave)  
 Smith J. Church street, Minorities, merchant. (Sherwood)  
 Sergeant G. Abingdon, Berks, baker. (Nelson)  
 Steele T. Chester, woollen draper. (Philpot and Stone)  
 Sturtridge G. Rosemary lane, cheesemonger. (Clement and co.)  
 South W. Epping, auctioneer. (Donnollon and Bowden)  
 Smart T. Little Ryder street, Westminster, watch maker. (Hamilton)  
 Squire J. Gray's Inn lane road, timber dealer. (Palmer)  
 Steventon A. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, saddler. (Ridson)  
 Scott W. Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Edge)  
 Trustrum J. Wood street, Cheapside, umbrella maker. (Greenwood)  
 Tomkinson J. Northwich, Cheshire, salt merchant. (Windle, London)  
 Tait W. Chippenham, Wiltshire, saddler. (Brown and Penniger)  
 Webb J. New Sarum, brandy merchant. (Brundrell and co.)  
 Walters T. and W. Perkins, Portsmouth, slopfellers. (Templer)  
 Weston J. Bushill row, coal dealer. (Amory)  
 William S. Shrewsbury, grocer. (Cardale and Young)  
 Waters M. Copthall court, merchant. (Dawes)  
 Walker J. Shoreditch, furniture broker. (Woods)  
 Waugh A. Minorities, hofier. (Parton)  
 Walker R. Mead place, Lambeth, paper hanger. (Vizard and co.)  
 Welch W. J. Greenwich, coal merchant. (Cotton)  
 Wright J. Oldham, Lancashire, draper. (Milne and co.)  
 Wootton E. Madelay, Shropshire, butcher. (Mayhew and Rice)  
 Wood W. Manchester, manufacturer. (Halford and Ainsworth)  
 Yates W. Bedwardine, maltster. (Lowndes)

## DIVIDENDS.

- Adley G. Baldwin's place  
 Arrowsmith W. and J. C. Stoke, Pennington  
 Amell J. Wallington, Surrey  
 Austin B. Minorities  
 Alvey I. Blackman street  
 Barry J. Brighton  
 Barry T. and W. Wilkinson, jun. Mincing lane  
 Bennett A. M. Devonshire street, Queen square  
 Bengough G. Bishopsgate street without  
 Browne G. H. John street, Bedford row  
 Bleafe R. Liverpool  
 Beaton W. and J. St. Mary-at hill  
 Bexham Sir M. knt. and co. Gracechurch street  
 Berry C. Cornhill  
 Craigg J. and J. Davies, Basinghall street  
 Cooper J. jun. Great Grimsby  
 Culling J. Norwich  
 Cox G. City road  
 Coles J. Hanway street  
 Collier R. New Bond street  
 Clemmons J. and C. Price, Pickett street  
 Chapman J. Pavement, Moorfields  
 Carion A. and W. Duffell, Liverpool  
 Collison J. Mitchin  
 Currier A. Water lane  
 Crockett H. Lloyd's Coffee House  
 Fawes J. and co. Pall Mall  
 Dyer T. Stratford, Essex  
 Dando J. Langport  
 Devenish A. and H. Newport, Villiers street, Strand  
 Day A. Birmingham  
 Dewar R. C. Great Winchester street  
 Eyles S. Manchester  
 Fawcett W. Crimscott street, Bermondsey  
 French G. and G. H. Eades, Great East Cheap  
 Farnworth S. Codnor, Derby  
 Foster E. Oxford street  
 Godfrey P. and G. M. Stevens, Old Nichol's street, Bethnal green  
 Goldsmith T. Ponder's end  
 Gurney E. Harehead road  
 Harri G. Broadbairs  
 Hals T. Worcester  
 Hutchins T. Gracechurch street  
 Harris R. and co. Watling street, Cheap side  
 Hull T. Upper Boddington  
 Hinde J. and co. Horsleydown  
 Hole J. H. Ifington  
 Hicks G. E. Sun street  
 Holt T. Pall Mall  
 Hayne J. Paternoster row  
 Hayward J. Witney, Oxford  
 Hickinbottom J. Jermyn street  
 Harper C. and J. M. Whinnie, Snow's fields  
 Hoyle J. and T. Padiharn  
 Jacobs J. Wapping wall  
 Johnson W. Lees  
 Innes R. Cheltenham  
 Ingleby J. and C. Flint  
 Janaway E. Ludgate street  
 Jones J. Shepherd's Market, May Fair  
 Johnson T. Sh. field  
 Johnson W. Hatford  
 Kennett R. Cheap side  
 Kelly M. Pall Mall  
 Kensington and co. Lombard street  
 Knowles T. Leeds  
 Kirke J. Little Tower hill  
 Knight T. and S. Mosley, Lancaster  
 Ludlow W. and J. Cannings, Wilts  
 Legg M. R. and J. G. ay, St. Mary-at-hill  
 Lade J. Stock, Essex  
 Lomnitz J. B. and W. Rissen, Fenchurch street  
 Little C. H. and T. Carlisle  
 Mariden G. R. Manchester  
 Mendham S. and F. Fleid, Fenchurch street  
 Mayhew C. Chancery lane  
 Martell J. L. Lower Thames street  
 Monteith J. and J. Sequeira, Gracechurch street  
 Manley R. and G. Holness, Russell street  
 Makeham W. and J.  
 Marley W. Newcastle  
 Mountford J. Worcester  
 Matthews T. Bridges street  
 Meacher T. Newport Pagnell  
 Nightingale T. Watling street  
 Neve W. Sidney street, City road  
 Norton S. Ware  
 Nightingale W. Manchester  
 Oton J. Bearbinder lane  
 O'Brien J. and T. J. Lynch, Bloombury square  
 Pain J. Peckham  
 Palmer J. George street, Oxford street  
 Paine J. West square  
 Powell J. and co. Cheap side  
 Porter R. Woolwich  
 Roberts E. and J. Welch, Suffolk lane  
 Rochester R. North Shields  
 Revelt W. Blue Anchor road, Surrey  
 Rurnfit W. Duke street  
 Rowlandson S. and co. Cheap side  
 Reynoldson T. Manchester  
 Ridgway J. and J. Kerley, Bolton, Lancashire  
 Robinson R. Cleckheaton, York  
 Such H. King street, Holborn  
 Scott W. Lloyd's Coffee House  
 Smith W. Tothill street, Westminster  
 Sherrington H. and co. Heapy, Lager  
 Scrivens J. Alcester  
 Savage J. Bath  
 Simms E. Ashborne  
 Simeon M. Bath  
 Stein J. and co. Fenchurch street  
 Southwood T. Castle street, Holborn  
 Smithies J. Sewardtoe Mills, Essex  
 Smith W. and T. Beckett, Liverpool  
 Seager S. P. Maidstone, Kent  
 Sayer T. jun. Bungay, Suffolk  
 Soutten E. Oxford street  
 Smith S. and co. Fenchurch street  
 Taton J. and J. Waring, Leeds  
 Tantz G. L. Baker street, Portman square  
 Toledano B. D. P. Great Prescot street  
 Townsend E. Maiden lane, Covent garden  
 Thomson A. Birmingham  
 Villiers C. R. F. Tenbury, Worcester  
 White T. jun. and J. D. Lubbers, Great Winchester street  
 Welton B. Kirby street, Watton garden  
 Wickham C. Ironmonger row  
 Webb T. Ledbury, Hereford  
 Watton W. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road  
 Webb S. C. Bath  
 Yeod R. Deuham market

REVIEW



## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A New Musical Game, which, through the medium of an inviting and interesting amusement, teaches the names of the Notes in the Treble and Bass Cliffs, in a much shorter time than that in which they are generally learnt. Invented and published by T. Howell, Bristol. 4s.*

BY this "New Musical Game" any person, without being previously acquainted with music, may teach; and, with the greatest accuracy, ascertain whether the pupil has thoroughly learnt the names of the notes in the above cliffs. This ingenious contrivance is of so simple a construction, that for children who can scarcely read, it will be found the easiest and most effectual method of instruction; since, by its use, the notes will speedily become as familiar as the alphabet.

This part of the science is, we must say, too frequently slighted, and too transiently dwelt upon by masters. Pupils are anxious to practise (which they are too often permitted to do) before they are sufficiently acquainted with the notes; by which premature process, obstacles are thrown in the way of their progress. This disadvantage Mr. Howell's contrivance is so directly calculated to obviate, as to form a most serviceable resource for juvenile pupils; and it so greatly diminishes the labour of the master, by affording him the means of teaching several scholars at the same time, that we feel ourselves justified in recommending it to the attention both of schools and private families.

In further justice to Mr. H. we explain the admirable simplicity of his invention. His "New Musical Game" consists of a paste-board, bearing on one side the representation of the lines and spaces, with notes named according to the treble cliff; and on the other side, according to the bass cliff. This is accompanied with a box of black counters, to be placed over the notes so as to conceal them: the pupil is then questioned respecting the names of the several hidden notes, and no counter is removed till the learner has answered the query respecting the name of the note it covers.

*The Deserter's Meditations, a favourite Irish Air. Arranged for the Harp, by S. Dussek, esq. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Dussek, in this little offering of his professional powers, has not dispa-

raged himself. "The Deserter's Meditations" is here transformed from a simple trifling melody, into an elegant and improving exercise for the harp; and challenges the approbation of every advanced practitioner.

*Aglaia and Euphrosyne, a Serenade Duett for two Performers on the same Piano-forte. Composed for and dedicated to Miss Rose, and Miss Charlotte Rose, by P. Corri. 5s.*

This piece is conceived and arranged, or scored, (if we may apply the term to a duett) with a degree of spirit, taste, and skill, highly creditable to Mr. Corri. The subject-matter is pleasing; and the parts are constructed with that view both to each distinctly, and the whole conjointly, which only a clear mind and a respectable portion of science could command. The passages are, in general, well disposed for the hand, and the combined effect, if not striking, is decidedly above mediocrity.

*The Harper's Song, for the Harp or Piano-forte; the Poetry from the popular Poem of Rokeby, written by Walter Scott, esq. Composed by T. Atwood, esq. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Atwood, of whose talents and science we have so frequently had occasion to speak, has produced in his "Harper's Song," a beautifully-simple little air. It opens with a recitation, in which the sense of the words has been happily consulted; and the succeeding air, while it is most pleasingly impressive, possesses a degree of novelty in its general cast, which we venture to say will not fail to greatly interest the lovers of easy, natural, and unaffected melody.

*The Lundun; a National Portuguese Air, as danced by Mademoiselle Monroy, at Lisbon. Arranged with twelve Variations for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss A. F. P. by an Amateur. 3s.*

The "Lundun" is one of those airs which become popular by their opening style and striking breadth of feature. The variations have the merit of keeping tolerably close to the subject matter; and must be allowed to form an eligible and useful exercise for the instrument for which they are designed.

*A Grand Duett for Violin and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Charles Weichsel, esq. by Thomas Powell. 5s.*

Mr. Powell has displayed much native, as well as acquired, ability in this duett. A perfect knowledge of the characters

and powers of the instruments for which he writes, is evident in every page; and while the passages evince a facile and pleasing conception, the arrangement and combination point out a mastery in this species of composition which must ensure the circulation of Mr. P.'s labours.

Mozart's celebrated "*Ah Perdon*," with *Variations for the Piano-forte, Harp, and Flute*. Composed and inscribed to the *Right Hon. Lady Mary Gordon*, by J. Mazzinghi, esq. 5s.

Mr. Mazzinghi has treated this beautiful air of Mozart with much taste and address. His embellishments are always consentaneous with his theme; and his variations, without any violence of digression, produce a diversity of effect which cannot fail to ingratiate every cultivated ear. The harp part is skilfully arranged; and the flute accompaniment enhances the general effect.

*Les Petits Bijoux*; consisting of favourite *Airs, Dances, and Rondos*, for the Piano-

*forte*. Composed by the most celebrated Professors. 2s.

The present number of this agreeable and useful work consists of a favourite Irish melody, arranged as a rondo, by J. W. Holder, (Mus. Bac. Oxon.) The air is in itself too popular not to merit a favorable reception; and it is no slight credit to Mr. H. that we are enabled to say, that he has handled it, with regard to his present purpose, to the utmost advantage.

"*Little Rosa*," a favourite Ballad, sung by Miss Worgman in the Aquatic Melodrama of "*The Council of Ten*," at Sadler's Wells Theatre. Written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

That the melody of "*Little Rosa*" is adapted to the sense and spirit of the words we willingly allow; though, at the same time, we must admit the drawback upon this merit in the total absence of originality. It has a character, but that character is general; the passages are vivacious, but are neither new in themselves nor newly arranged.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

*Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### GERMANY.

THE great length of the following official documents, renders it impossible for us to make any observations upon them, except sincerely to congratulate our readers on the restored independence of GERMANY and HOLLAND, and on the prospect afforded by the new relations of the Belligerents of a speedy adjustment of those differences which have for twenty-two years torn Europe in pieces, and disgraced the intellectual and moral character of the age.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency Gen. Viscount Cathcart, K.T. *Leipsic, October 19.*

MY LORD,—The Allies have gained a complete victory, and Bonaparte, who left Leipsic at ten o'clock this morning, is retiring with such precipitation and disorder, that Generals Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand, and several others, were taken in the city, or near it.

The intention of the enemy being apparent, the Russian reserve, and the troops which had been least engaged, marched at an early hour up the Elster to endeavour

to stop him; Cossacks having been already detached, under the Attaman Count Platoff, to destroy bridges, and to occasion every possible difficulty and embarrassment.

General Blucher has also detached a strong corps to go up the left bank of the Saale.

The operations which have led to this great event are as follows:—

The Emperor Alexander having rendered the army of reserve under General Bennigsen disposable for active service, that General marched from the Saxon frontier in Silesia into Bohemia, and arrived on the left bank of the Elbe, by Aussig and Leutmeritz, in the first days of October, and immediately relieved the outposts of Prince Schwartzberg's army in front of Toplitz, towards Dresden, and occupied the same position.

As General Bennigsen approached, the grand army moved to its left, reinforced its posts at Marienberg and the mouths of the defiles in that direction, occupying Zwickau and Chemnitz: the remainder of the army removing by Brix to Commotau, to which town their Imperial Majesties removed their head quarters on the 5th instant, the Prince Schwartzberg having already moved to Marienberg.

On the 6th and 7th, General Count Wittgenstein



genstein advanced from Zwickau towards Altenberg, and General Count Klenau from Chemnitz to Penig, where the enemy made some resistance; but appeared in more force upon the Hohe Wasser and River Tschoppa, where there was an affair of some importance.

Meanwhile it had been concerted that General Blücher and the Prince Royal of Sweden should cross the Elbe, and that the further advance of the Bohemian army should be regulated by their movement. On the 7th, a report was received that General Blücher, by the most rapid and brilliant movement that has been made during this war, marched from Elsterwerda to the mouth of the Black Elster, near the town of that name, and having crossed by the bridge he carried with him, defeated the French corps at Wartemberg, driving its remains to Wittenberg, and immediately advanced within reach of the Prince Royal, who had bridges at Rossau and Acken.

On the 8th, accounts were received at Commotau that the Prince Royal had crossed the Elbe, and was in communication with Blücher. On that day a general advance was made from all the posts on the Bohemian frontier, including General Bennigsen's army, who, after a serious resistance by the enemy, drove him into Koenigstein and Dresden, opened a communication with General Bubna near Pirna, successively occupying Dippoldiswalda and Freyberg, placing himself before Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe, while Prince Tcherbatoff observed him on the right bank. All the corps, however, opposed to General Bennigsen, and part of that which was between Dresden and Bautzen, having assembled in Dresden, no further attack in that quarter was judged expedient.

It was now evident that Bonaparte had left Dresden, and was concentrating his army at Leipsic, and at Wurtzen, and Eulenburg; the Elector of Saxony following with his family.

The Emperor of Russia left Commotau in the night of the 8th, followed by the reserve of his army, which advanced by rapid and successive marches to Altenberg, where the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian reserves were assembled on the 11th and 12th, and where the Emperor Alexander and the Field Marshal's quarters were established.

The remainder of the grand army had proceeded down the Elster by Zeist and Pegau to Lutzen, on its left, and to Bornä and Espenheim on its right. General Blücher having moved to Halle, a direct communication was opened, through Merseberg, with that General and the Prince Royal.

The enemy shewed a line of troops in the villages of Groben, Golsa, Stormenthal,

and Kora, between the Pleiss and the Partha, which, having been attacked by Count Wittgenstein and General Klenau, on the 13th, a considerable affair took place, in which the enemy was dislodged on his right; and it would have been more serious if the Field-Marshal, who had come up, had not judged it premature, and put a stop to it.

Orders had been sent to General Bennigsen, to leave General Count Peter Tolstoy with a considerable force to mask Dresden and Koenigstein, and to march with the remainder of his force, and General Bubna's corps, by Nossen on Grimma, while Count Colloredo, who had been left with his corps to act with General Bennigsen, was to march by Freyberg and Chemnitz, to join and support the Field-Marshal's army.

During this period the Bavarian treaty was signed, which opened new lines of communication to the south; and Marshal Augereau, who had been much harassed and impeded in his march, and had lost part of his corps, reached Leipsic with the remainder. Bonaparte had also made a journey to Wittenberg, and sent troops to destroy, or to oblige the Allies to destroy, the bridges at Rossau and Acken, pushing a small corps to Zerbst, by which he gave some ground to believe that he meant to march down the right bank of the Mulda, to pass the Elbe at Wittenberg, and to repass again at Magdeburg. This feint had the effect of inducing the Prince Royal to fall back to Cothen, where he assembled his army. Finding, however, that the movement of the enemy on the right bank of the Elbe had no other consequence, he decided to return to General Blücher, and to take his post in the general action with that general.

Reports having been received of the march of General Bennigsen and Count Colloredo, the army marched on the 15th from Altenberg to Pegau (the place of assembly on the morning of the battle of Lutzen); and it was determined to attack the enemy the following morning, without waiting for the certainty of the arrival either of the Prince Royal, General Bennigsen, or Count Colloredo, judging that their forces would influence the enemy by their approach, and that they would be fresh for the second day; whereas, by waiting, the enemy might either improve his preparations or escape. Accordingly, the heads of all the columns advanced towards the enemy's position at day-break on the 16th; General Blücher by Schenditz to Golitz and Wetteritz; General Gölz by Lutzen on Lindenau; General Count Mehrfeldt between the Elster and Pleisse, on Connowitz; General Prince of Hesse Hombourg, on the right bank of the Elster, in the same direction, to support

port Count Wittgenstein towards Wachaw, with General Kleist on his right, towards Liebest Wolkeritz; and General Klenau on the extreme right towards Fuchsain, on the Grimmel road.

The enemy occupied the only ridge in this plain in front of the named places, behind the centre of which, towards Leipsic, Bonaparte's tent was pitched. He was also in force at Connwitz, on the side of General Gulyay's advance, and towards General Blucher.

At half-past nine, immediately on the Emperor's arrival on the field, the cannonade began with Count Wittgenstein's corps, and immediately extended to both flanks on the whole position, and was continued, without any intermission, till after dark at night.

It was intended that Count Mehrfeldt and General Klenau should turn the enemy on their respective flanks, but the French were in great force on their left, and the quantity of water, and the number of gardens and summer-houses near Connwitz, rendered Count Mehrfeldt's task extremely arduous.

Count Wittgenstein almost immediately drove the enemy from the heights opposed to him, and the whole ridge was, for some time, occupied by the Allies; but a large force of infantry and cavalry opposed to General Kleist, occasioned a continual contest during the whole morning.

Count Mehrfeldt, having advanced to Connwitz, beyond the right of the force opposed to Count Wittgenstein, repaired a bridge which had been destroyed on the Pleisse at Dolitz, and was about to pass over, when, unfortunately, his horse was killed, and himself taken prisoner by a column of the enemy, which was supposed to be a division of the Allies retiring.

At the same time Murat, at the head of an immense body of cavalry, appeared on the ridge, on the right of Count Wittgenstein, and judging that he had time to attack before the Russian reserve could come up to him, he sent on the light artillery of the guard, and immediately afterwards charged with his masses of cavalry. The Russian reserve had broken ground in its front, which rendered it impossible for the cuirassiers to meet him with the velocity they desired; but the cavalry of Count Wittgenstein's corps, and attached to it, attacked him in flank, and he retired with as much precipitation as he advanced.

During the preparation of Murat's attack, the Austrian cavalry was greatly distinguished; they made nine charges on the enemy's right, in some of which they swept the whole front with great slaughter. The Russian cuirassiers having advanced, together with the guards and

grenadiers, and the latter having occupied a wood on their right, no further attack was made; but the cannonade and fire of the tirailleurs continued till after dark, when the troops lay upon their arms upon the ground they occupied.

General Gulyay, opposed by superior force, could not penetrate. General Blucher had a brilliant action, and defeated the force opposed to him, taking upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, an eagle, and more than two thousand prisoners.

The next morning, at day-break, Count Wittgenstein's corps appeared on the ground from whence he had driven the enemy, but the heads of columns of the French cavalry and infantry were on their right on the same ridge, the cannon on each side almost within musket shot, and the videttes within pistol shot; and in this attitude the armies remained the whole day, without firing a shot, except some accidental skirmishing by the advanced men. Three great corps were advancing rapidly to join the Allies; it was therefore evidently not to their advantage to renew the attack, unless either General Blucher or the Field-Marshal was attacked by the enemy, in which case, either would have advanced immediately to support the other. Count Colloredo arrived at the village of Magdeborn at noon, and in the evening relieved Count Wittgenstein, who became his support. In the evening also part of General Bennigsen's corps arrived, and would have immediately marched upon the enemy's flank, had not the General been made acquainted, while framing his attack, that the action was postponed. The Prince Royal also sent notice, that he would arrive on General Blucher's left by the afternoon of the next day.

The received disposition for troops in these plains, is now, to form immense solid columns of infantry and cavalry, which are denominated masses, and which are distributed according to the ground, in one or more lines, always with reserves; in front are great quantities of artillery, within reach of support. All villages, and broken or covered ground, are occupied by detachments, furnished by the nearest masses, and supported by them; and which, being defended by musketry, always occasion great slaughter. Except on such occasions, and as skirmishes, the infantry and cavalry are seldom seen in line, but the masses, which are usually formed behind the centre of the corps which composes them respectively, can always extend expeditiously to a larger front or into line.

Wartzen was occupied on the 17th, by a detachment of General Bennigsen's army.



On the 18th, the disposition for a general action was carried into effect; Marshal Schwartzberg's order of battle, from left to right, was as follows: Count Colloredo's corps, supported by the Austrian reserve, and connected with General Mehrfeldt's corps; Count Wittgenstein and General Kleist, supported by the Russian reserve; General Kienau, his right a little brought forward, supported also by Russian grenadiers; General Bennigsen, his right still more advanced towards Posa; beyond the morass on his right, General Bubna and Count Platoff were advanced, connecting between General Bennigsen and the Prince Royal.

General Blücher was to advance between his Royal Highness and the great morass, which extends from Merseberg to Leipsic; and General Gölz in his original direction from Lutzen upon Lindenau.

The village of Liebest Wolkeritz was the point to which all the attacks under the direction of the Field-Marshal were to point; the corps advancing towards a central point, thereby becoming gradually more closely connected, and the more distant corps on the right advancing first.

The enemy occupied the villages with masses in their rear, but the more distant posts were carried without being much supported, the masses retiring with precipitation towards the suburbs of Leipsic. All the villages, however, were defended with cannon, which rendered the action and the cannonade general over the extent of the plain.

Some of the villages nearest this city were most obstinately disputed. The whole plain is covered with bodies of dead men and horses; and the ruins of the villages are full of heaps of dead and dying.

Every part of the combination succeeded: General Blücher's left, connected with the Prince Royal's advanced corps, consisting of the Russians and Prussians, came into action in the afternoon, having approached by Taucha. Towards the latter part of the day, by far the most serious and obstinate efforts of attack and defence were made at the villages of Stetteritz and Probsteyda, the former of which was taken and retaken several times; the latter held out till dark. Napoleon was several hours between these villages, animating his men, and sending in fresh troops till dark; and it must be confessed, that they were most gallantly defended.

The Emperor of Russia was with his army during the whole of the three days; on the first he was joined in the field by the King, who had remained at Toplitz, and had accompanied General Bennigsen's army in its actions near Pirna and before Dresden.

In the afternoon of the 16th, the Empe-

ror of Austria arrived, and joined the other monarchs near the village of Probsteyda, where their majesties remained till dark.

The enemy had then been driven from every part of his position, into a circle within cannon shot of Leipsic, from whence a column had already begun its march towards the south-west. In the night the villages of Stetteritz and Probsteyda were abandoned, and occupied by the allies; but Bonaparte continued to hold Leipsic, and the villages connected with the suburbs, with a strong rear-guard towards the allies.

He seems to have counted upon the presence of the Saxon electoral family, and the solicitations of the inhabitants to preserve the city, to gain time, and to provide for his own security, but he was disappointed. The Emperor Alexander received a flag of truce, sent in the name of the King of Saxony, offering to capitulate to save the town. His Imperial Majesty gave his answer aloud, in the hearing of many hundred officers, with remarkable force and dignity: he said, in substance, that an army in pursuit of a flying enemy, and in the hour of victory, could not be stopped a moment by considerations for the town; that, therefore, the gates must be immediately opened, and, in that case, the most strict discipline should be observed; that if the German troops in the place chose to join their countrymen in this army, they should be received as brothers; but that he considered any proposal sent, while Napoleon was at hand, as extremely suspicious, as he well knew the enemy he had to deal with; that, as to the King of Saxony personally, who had taken a line of determined hostility, he gave no answer, and declined making any communication.

The heavy cannon and columns of attack were ordered to advance. In the mean while, the Prince Royal attacked and stormed the city on the other side, a Prussian corps being the first in the square.

General Toll, who had been sent with the Saxon flag of truce to ensure the correct delivery of the message, was, at that moment, in the Elector of Saxony's apartment, and, running out, called to the Saxon guards to lay down their arms, which they instantly did; their example being followed by the Baden and Württemberg troops. The action continued some time in the farther part of the town, and, before it ceased, the Emperor and the King entered with the Field Marshal, and met the Prince Royal at the door of the Elector of Saxony's quarters. General Blücher arrived also at the same time. All the cannon was taken, the particulars of which are not yet collected.

A guard of Russian grenadiers immediately mounted over the Elector of Saxony, and their Majesties rode out to see the Prince Royal's army.

The

The Emperor of Austria arrived during the day in Leipsic.

The Austrian and Bavarian army, under General Wrede, will reach Wurtzburg the 24th. The Russian reserve will get to Pegau this evening.

The extent of the result of this important day cannot as yet be ascertained. Near half a million of soldiers fought in this battle, probably one of the most extensive and most generally engaged that ever took place, at least in modern history.

The presence of the sovereigns has certainly a most animating effect on their armies. All have behaved well; the Austrians have had a full share, and many of their generals have been wounded. The Field Marshal Prince Schwartzberg received the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa from the hands of his imperial master, and that of the first class of St. George from the Emperor Alexander. General Barclay de Tolly is created a count.

This is the eighth general action, seven of them commanded by the ruler of France, in which I have seen the Emperor Alexander in the field at the head of his army; as usual, unmindful of personal danger, he approached every column, animating the officers and men by his presence and example, and, by a few energetic words, touching the chords which produce the strongest effects on the minds of Russian soldiers, confidence in the Supreme Being, resignation to his will, and attachment to their sovereign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Oct. 20.—P. S. During the action, whole brigades of Bavarian and Saxon troops came over and joined the allies; some artillery and cavalry are said to have been actually engaged with the French.

Near three hundred pieces of artillery, some of which were buried, and upwards of thirty thousand prisoners, including the sick and wounded found in this place, have already been ascertained to be in the possession of the allies.\*

Exclusive of the Elector of Saxony and his family, the following are among the most distinguished prisoners: Comte de Hohenberg, Baron de Hohen, Prince Emile de Hesse, Baden and Hessian generals; Generals Count Lauriston, Dhesnain, Delmas, Regnier, Aubry, Charpentier; General of Division Krasnysky; Prince Poniatowsky, drowned; Bony, Bertrand; Latour Maubourg, dead of his wounds.

The armies are in full pursuit of the enemy: the grand army to turn his left; part of General Blücher's army observe his right; and he is followed by the Prince Royal, with Generals Bennigsen and Blücher.

\* We have preferred Lord Cathcart's account as being more intelligible than that of General Stewart.—The twenty-third bul-

On account of the great length of these accounts of the battles of Wachau and Leipsic, we are compelled to interrupt our series of the Bulletins, and omit those of the dates of September 26th and 29th, relative to minor affairs, and mere changes of positions.

4th October.

On the 3d October, the enemy's army of Silesia marched by Königsbrück and Elsterwerda upon the Elster, threw over a bridge at the head which the Elbe forms at Wartenberg, and passed that river. General Bertrand was placed on an isthmus, in a fine position, surrounded by banks and marshes. Between nine o'clock in the morning and five in the evening, the enemy made seven attacks, and was always repulsed. He left 6000 dead upon the field of battle; our loss was 500 killed or wounded. This great difference was owing to the good position which Morand and Fontanelli's divisions occupied. In the

bulletin of the Crown-Prince's army, written on the 21st of October, gives a summary of these affairs, nothing diminished we may be sure, in the following terms: "The results of the battles of Leipsic are immense and decisive. Already, on the day of the 18th, the Emperor Napoleon had begun to put his army in retreat by the roads of Lützen and Weissenfels. He did not quit this place in person until ten o'clock in the morning of the 19th. Finding that a fire of musketry had already commenced at the Rastadt gate, towards Lützen, he was obliged to depart by the Pegau gate. The allied armies have taken fifteen Generals, and amongst them Generals Regnier and Lauriston, commanding corps d'armée. Prince Poniatowski was drowned, in attempting to pass the Elster. The corpse of General Dumourestier, Chief of the Staff of the 11th corps, was found in the river, and more than 1000 men were drowned in it. The Duke of Bassano escaped on foot. Marshal Ney is supposed to have been wounded. More than 250 pieces of cannon, 900 caissons, and above 15,000 prisoners have fallen into the hands of the allies, besides several eagles and colours. The enemy has abandoned here more than 23,000 sick and wounded, with the whole of the hospital establishment. The total loss of the French army must amount to near 60,000 men. According to every calculation, the Emperor Napoleon has been able to save from the general disaster not more than 75,000 to 80,000 men. All the allied armies are in motion to pursue him, and every moment are brought in prisoners, baggage, and artillery. The German and Polish troops desert from their standards in crowds; and every thing announces that the liberty of Germany has been conquered at Leipsic."

evening



evening General Bertrand, seeing new forces debouche, thought proper to effect his retreat, and took a position upon the Mulda with the Prince of the Moskwa.

15th October.

On the 7th the Emperor left Dresden; on the 8th he slept at Wurtzen, the 9th at Eulenburg, and on the 10th at Duben.

The enemy's army of Silesia, which had marched upon Wurtzen, immediately retreated, and repassed to the left bank of the Mulda; it had some engagements, in which we made some prisoners, and took several hundreds of baggage waggons.

General Regnier had marched upon Wittenberg, and having passed the Elbe, marched upon Roslau, turned the bridge of Dessau, seized upon it, afterwards marched upon Acken, and took possession of the bridge. General Bertrand marched upon the bridges of Wartenburg, and seized upon them. The Prince of the Moskwa marched upon the town of Dessau; he met a Russian division. General Duimas overthrew it, and took 8000 men and six pieces of cannon. Several cabinet couriers, among others, Sieur Kraft, with dispatches of high importance, were taken.

After having thus obtained possession of all the enemy's bridges, the Emperor's intention was to pass the Elbe, to manœuvre upon the right bank from Hamburg to Dresden; to threaten Potsdam and Berlin, and to take for the centre of operations Magdeburg, which, for this purpose, had been supplied with warlike stores and provisions. But, on the 15th, the Emperor learned at Deiben, that the Bavarian army had joined the Austrian army, and threatened the Lower Rhine. This inconceivable defection made the defection of other Princes foreseen, and induced the Emperor to come to the resolution of returning towards the Rhine—a painful change, as every thing had been prepared to operate upon Magdeburg; but it would have been requisite to have remained separated and without communication with France for a month. This would not have been inconvenient at the moment when the Emperor fixed his plans; but the case was no longer the same, when Austria was about to have two new disposable armies; the Bavarian army, and the army opposed to Bavaria. The Emperor, therefore, changed his plans with these unforeseen circumstances, and removed his head quarters to Leipsic.

Meanwhile the King of Naples, who remained in observation at Freyberg, received orders, on the 11th, to make a change of front, and march upon Genig and Frohbouurg, operating upon Wurtzen and Wittenberg. An Austrian division, which occupied Augustusburg, rendering this movement difficult, the King received orders to attack it; he defeated it, took

several battalions, and afterwards effected his movement to the right. Meanwhile, the right of the enemy's army of Bohemia, composed of Wittgenstein's Russian corps, had marched upon Altenberg, upon intelligence of the King of Naples' change of front. It marched upon Freyberg, and afterwards by the left on Borna, placing itself between the King of Naples and Leipsic. The King did not hesitate respecting the manœuvre he ought to make; he faced about, and marched upon the enemy, overthrew him, took nine pieces of cannon, 1600 prisoners, and drove him beyond the Elster, after having made him experience a loss of from 4 to 5000 men.

On the 15th, the positions of the army were as follows:—

The Emperor's head quarters were at Reidoitz, half a league from Leipsic. The 4th corps, commanded by General Bertrand, was at the village of Lindenau. The 6th corps was at Libenthal. The King of Naples, with the 2d, 8th, and 5th corps, had his right at Doelitz, and his left at Liber Volkowitz. The 5d and 7th were in march from Eulenburg to flank the 6th corps.

The Grand Austrian Army of Bohemia had Giulay's corps opposite Lindenau, a corps at Zwenckaw, and the remainder of the army, with the left leaning on Grobern, and the right on Naumdorf. The bridges of Wurtzen and Eulenburg, upon the Mulda, and the position of Waucha, upon the Partha, were occupied by our troops. Every thing announced a great battle.

The result of our different movements in these six days, has been 5000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and doing much injury to the enemy. Prince Poniatowski has, in these circumstances, covered himself with glory.

16th October.

On the 15th, Prince Schwartzenberg, commanding the enemy's army, announced in daily orders, that the following day, the 16th, there would be a general and decisive battle. Accordingly, on the 16th, at nine in the morning, the Grand Allied Army debouched us; it constantly operated to extend itself upon its right. At first three large columns were seen marching—one along the river Elster, against the village of Doelitz, the second against the village of Wachau, and the third against that of Liber Volkowitz. These three columns were preceded by 200 pieces of cannon. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions.

At ten o'clock the cannonade was most violent, and at eleven the two armies were engaged in the villages of Doelitz, Wachau, and Liber Volkowitz. These villages were attacked six or seven times; the enemy was constantly repulsed, and covered the approaches with his dead. Count Lauriston, with the 5th corps, defended the

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village

village on the left (Liber Volkowitz); Prince Poniatowski, with his brave Poles, defended the village on the right (Doelitz); and the Duke of Belluno defended Wachau.

At noon, the sixth attack of the enemy had been repulsed; we were masters of the three villages, and had made 2000 prisoners. Nearly at the same moment, the Duke of Tarentum debouched by Holhausen, marching upon an enemy's redoubt, which General Charpentier carried at the *pass de charge*, seizing the artillery, and making some prisoners.

The moment appeared decisive. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Reggio to march upon Wachau with two divisions of the young guards. He equally directed the Duke of Treviso to march against Liber Volkowitz, with two other divisions of the young guards, and take possession of an extensive wood, which is upon the left of the village. At the same time he caused to be advanced upon the centre a battery of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, which General Drouet directed. The whole of these dispositions had that success which was expected from them. The enemy's artillery went to a distance. The enemy retired, and the whole field of battle remained in our possession.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon; all the enemy's troops had been engaged; he had recourse to his reserve. Count Merfeldt, who commanded in chief the Austrian reserve, supported with six divisions all the troops in all the attacks—and the Imperial Russian guards, who formed the reserve of the Austrian army, supported the centre. The cavalry of the Russian guards, and the Austrian cuirassiers, precipitated themselves, by their left, upon our right; they seized upon Doelitz, and came prancing about the Duke of Belluno's squares. The King of Naples marched with Latour Maubourg's cuirassiers, and charged the enemy's cavalry by the left of Wachau, at the time the Polish cavalry, and dragoons of the guard, commanded by General Letort, charged by the right. The enemy's cavalry were defeated—two entire regiments remained upon the field of battle. General Letort made 300 Austrian and Russian prisoners. General Latour Maubourg took some hundreds of men of the Russian guard. The Emperor immediately ordered Curial's division of the guard to advance, to support Prince Poniatowski. General Curial marched upon the village of Doelitz, attacked it with the bayonet, carried it without firing a shot, and made 1200 prisoners, among whom was the General in Chief, Merfeldt.

Affairs being thus re-established on our right, the enemy put himself in retreat, and the field of battle was no longer disputed with us. The reserve artillery of

the guards, which General Drouet commanded, were with the *Tirailleurs*; the enemy's cavalry came, and charged them. The artillerymen formed their pieces in a square, which they had the precaution to load with grape-shot, and fired with so much dexterity, that in an instant the enemy was repulsed. Upon these events the French cavalry advanced to support these batteries.

General Maison, commanding a division of the 5th corps, an officer of the greatest distinction, was wounded. General Latour Maubourg, commanding the cavalry, had his thigh carried off by a ball. Our loss on this day has been 2500 men, killed and wounded. It will not be exaggerating to estimate that of the enemy at 25,000 men. One cannot too much eulogise General Lauriston and Prince Poniatowski's good conduct during this day. To give the latter a proof of his satisfaction, the Emperor appointed him, on the field of battle, a French Marshal, and granted a great number of decorations to the regiments of his corps.

General Bertrand was at the same time attacked in the village of Lindenau, by Generals Gulyay, Thielmann, and Lichtenstein. They deployed from different parts about 50 pieces of cannon. The combat lasted six hours, without the enemy's being able to gain an inch of ground. At five in the evening, General Bertrand decided the victory by making a charge with his reserve, and not only rendered vain the enemy's designs, who rushed to seize upon the bridges of Lindenau and the suburbs of Leipsic, but even constrained him to evacuate the field of battle.

Upon the right of the Partha, a league from Leipsic, and nearly four leagues from the field of battle where the Emperor was, the Duke of Ragusa was engaged. By one of those fatal circumstances, which often have an influence over the most important affairs, the 3d corps, which was to support the Duke of Ragusa, hearing nothing on that side at ten in the morning, and on the contrary, hearing a terrible cannonade on that side where the Emperor was, thought proper to march thither, and thus lost the day in marches.

The Duke of Ragusa, abandoned to his own forces, defended Leipsic, and maintained his position during the day; but he suffered losses which were not compensated by those he inflicted upon the enemy, however great they were. Some battalions of marine artillerymen conducted themselves but indifferently. Generals Compans and Frederick were wounded. In the evening the Duke of Ragusa, himself slightly wounded, was obliged to contract his position upon the Partha. He was obliged to abandon in this movement several dismounted cannon and several waggons.



24th October.

The battle of Wachau disconcerted all the enemy's projects; but his army was so numerous that they had still resources. He hastily called in, during the night, the corps which he had left upon his line of operations, and the divisions which remained upon the Saale, and he pressed the march of General Bennigsen, who was coming up with 40,000 men.

After the movement in retreat, which he made on the 16th in the evening, and during the night, the enemy occupied a fine position two leagues in the rear. It was requisite to employ the 17th in reconnoitring and fully determining upon the point of attack. That day was, besides, necessary to allow the parks of reserve to arrive, and replace the 80,000 cannon-balls which had been expended in the battle. The enemy had thus time to re-assemble his troops which he had scattered, when he delivered himself up to his chimerical projects, and to receive the reinforcements which he expected.

Having received information of the arrival of these reinforcements, and knowing that the position of the enemy was very strong, the Emperor resolved to draw them upon another ground. The 18th, at two o'clock in the morning, he approached Leipsic within two leagues, and formed his army with the right at Connewitz, his centre at Probstheyde, and the left at Stoetteritz; placing himself at the mill of Ta. The Prince of the Moskwa, on his part, had placed his troops in front of the army of Silesia, on the Partha; the 6th corps at Schoenfeld, and the 3d and 7th along the Partha, at Neutsch and at Teckla. The Duke of Padua, with General Dombrowski, guarded the positions and the suburbs of Leipsic, on the road of Halle. At three o'clock in the morning the Emperor was at the village of Lindenau, and ordered General Bertrand to march on Lutzen and Weissenfels, to sweep the plain, and secure the debouches of the Saale and the line of communication with Erfurt. The light troops of the enemy dispersed, and at noon General Bertrand was master of Weissenfels and the bridge on the Saale. Having thus secured his communications, the Emperor waited the approach of the enemy with firmness. At nine o'clock the scouts announced that they were marching on all the line. At ten o'clock the cannonade commenced. Prince Poniatowski and General Lesol defended the bridge at Connewitz; the King of Naples, with the 2d corps, was at Probstheyde; and the Duke of Tarentum at Holzhausen. All the efforts of the enemy, during the day, against Connewitz and Probstheyde, failed. The Duke of Tarentum was out-flanked at Holzhausen. The Emperor ordered him to take a posi-

tion at the village of Stoetteritz; the cannonade was terrible. The Duke of Castiglione, who defended a wood in the centre, maintained himself there the whole of the day. The old guard was drawn up in reserve, on a rising ground, in four massy columns, directed towards the four principal points of attack. The Duke of Reggio was sent to support Prince Poniatowski, and the Duke of Treviso to guard the debouches of the city of Leipsic. The principal success of the battle was at the village of Probstheyde: the enemy attacked it four times in considerable force, and four times they were repulsed with great loss. At five o'clock in the evening the Emperor caused the artillery of reserve to advance, and drove back the fire of the enemy, who withdrew to the distance of a league from the field of battle.

In the mean time, the army of Silesia attacked the suburbs of Halle. All its attacks, repeated a number of times during the day, failed. It attempted, with the greater part of its force, to pass the Partha at Schoenfeld and Saint Teckla. Thrice it succeeded in gaining a footing on the left bank; and thrice the Prince of the Moskwa repulsed and overthrew it at the point of the bayonet. At three o'clock p. m. the victory was ours, as well on this side against the army of Silesia, as on the side of the Emperor against the grand army. But at this instant the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Wirtemberg cavalry, passed over in a body to the enemy. Of the Saxon army there remained only General Zeschau, the Commander-in-Chief, and 500 men. This act of treason not only caused a vacancy in our lines, but also delivered up to the enemy the important debouche confided to the Saxon army, who carried their infamy so far as instantly to turn their 40 pieces of cannon against the division of Durutt. A moment of disorder succeeded; the enemy passed the Partha, and marched upon Reidnitz, which they occupied; they were now therefore only half a league from Leipsic. The Emperor sent his horse guards, commanded by General Nansouty, with 20 pieces of artillery, to take in flank the troops that were advancing along the Partha to attack Leipsic. He proceeded in person with a division of the guards to the village of Reidnitz. The promptitude of these movements restored order. The village was re-taken, and the enemy driven to a great distance. The field of battle remained entirely in our power, and the French army remained victorious in the field of Leipsic, as they had in those of Wachau. At night fall, the fire of our cannon had, at all points, repulsed that of the enemy to the distance of a league from the field of battle. The Generals of Division Visl and Rochambeau fell gloriously.

Our loss on this day may be estimated at 4000 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy must have been considerable in the extreme. They took no prisoners from us, and we took from them 500 men.

At six in the evening, the Emperor ordered his dispositions for the following day. But, at seven o'clock, Generals Sorbier and Dulanloy, commanding the artillery of the army and of the guards, came to his bivouac to inform him of the expenditure of the day; 95,000 cannon balls had been fired. They informed him that the ammunition in reserve was exhausted, and that there remained only 16,000 cannon balls; that this would scarcely suffice for a cannonade of two hours, after when no ammunition would remain for ulterior events; that the army had in five days fired upwards of 220,000 cannon balls, and that a further supply could only be furnished at Magdeburg or Erfurt. The state of things rendered necessary a prompt movement upon one of our two largest depots. The Emperor decided for that of Erfurt, for the same reason which induced him to come to Leipsic, to enable him to appreciate the defection of Bavaria.

The Emperor immediately gave orders that the baggage, the parks, and the artillery, should pass the defiles of Lindenau; he gave similar orders with respect to the cavalry, and the different corps of the army, and then repaired to the Prussian Hotel, in the suburbs of Leipsic, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening. This circumstance obliged the French army to renounce the fruits of the two victories in which they had, with so much glory, beaten troops greatly superior in numbers, and the armies of the whole Continent. But this movement was not without difficulty. From Leipsic to Lindenau there is a defile of two leagues, with from five to six bridges on the road. It was proposed to place 6000 men and 90 pieces of cannon in Leipsic, which is a walled town; to occupy that town as a *tête de defile*; to burn its vast suburbs, in order to prevent the enemy from effecting a lodgment therein, and to give full scope for our artillery on the ramparts to play. However odious the treason of the Saxon army was, the Emperor could not resolve to destroy one of the finest cities in Germany; to deliver it up to the disorders of every kind inseparable from such a defence; and that too under the eyes of the King, who had been pleased to accompany the Emperor from Dresden, and who was so sensibly afflicted by the conduct of his army. The Emperor chose rather to expose himself to the loss of a few hundred waggons than to adopt this barbarous measure. At break of day, all the parks, the baggage, the whole of the artillery, the cavalry, guards, and two-thirds of the army, had already passed the

defile. The Duke of Tarentum and Prince Poniatowski were charged to hold the suburbs, and to defend them long enough to allow the whole to débâcher, and then to execute, themselves, the passage of the defile towards eleven o'clock. At six o'clock in the morning, the magistrates of Leipsic sent a deputation to the Prince of Schwartzberg, to beg that he would not make the city the scene of an action that would occasion its ruin. At nine o'clock the Emperor mounted his horse, entered Leipsic, and paid a visit to the King. He left this Prince at full liberty to do as he pleased, and not to quit his dominions, leaving them to be exposed to that seditious spirit which had been fomented amongst the soldiers. A Saxon battalion had been formed at Dresden, and joined the young guards. The Emperor caused it to be drawn up at Leipsic, in front of the King's Palace, to serve him as a guard, and protect him from the first movement of the enemy. Half an hour after, the Emperor repaired to Lindenau, there to await the evacuation of Leipsic, and to see the last troops pass the bridges before putting himself in march. Meanwhile the enemy was speedily apprised that the greater part of the army had evacuated Leipsic, and that there remained there only a strong rear-guard. They briskly attacked the Duke of Tarentum and Prince Poniatowski; they were repeatedly repulsed; and in the act of defending the suburbs, our rear-guard effected its retreat. But the Saxons that remained in the city fired upon the troops from the ramparts, which obliged them to accelerate their retreat, and occasioned some disorder.

The Emperor had ordered the engineers to form fougades under the grand bridge which is between Leipsic and Lindenau, in order to blow it up at the latest moment, and thus to retard the march of the enemy, and give time for our baggage to file off. General Dulanloy had intrusted this operation to Colonel Montfort. This Colonel, instead of remaining on the spot to direct it and to give the signal, ordered a corporal and four sappers to blow up the bridge the instant the enemy should appear. The Corporal, an ignorant fellow, and but ill comprehending the nature of the duty with which he was charged, upon hearing the first shot discharged from the ramparts of the city, set fire to the fougades and blew up the bridge. A part of the army was still on the other side, with a park of 80 pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of waggons. The advance of this part of the army, who were approaching the bridge, seeing it blow up, conceived it was in the power of the enemy. A cry of dismay spread from rank to rank—"The enemy are close upon our rear, and the bridges are destroyed!"—The unfortunate soldiers dispersed,



perished, and endeavoured to effect their escape as well as they could. The Duke of Tarentum swam across the river; Count Lauriston, less fortunate, was drowned—Prince Poniatowski, mounted on a spirited horse, dashed into the water, and appeared no more. The Emperor was not informed of this disaster until it was too late to remedy it. In fact, no remedy would have been possible. Colonel Montfort, and the Corporal of Sappers, have been handed over to a court-martial.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain the losses occasioned by this unfortunate event, but they are estimated at 12,000 men, and several hundred waggons. The disorder which it has occasioned in the army has changed the state of affairs. The French army, though victorious, is arriving at Erfurt, as a defeated army would have arrived there. It is impossible to describe the regret which the army feels for Prince Poniatowski, Count Lauriston, and all the brave men who perished in consequence of this fatal event. We have no accounts of General Regnier; it is not known whether he is taken or killed. The profound grief of the Emperor may be easily conceived, who sees from inattention to his wise dispositions the results of so many fatigues and labours completely vanishing.

On the 19th the Emperor slept at Markranstaedt: the Duke of Reggio remained at Lindenau. On the 20th the Emperor passed the Saale at Weissenfels. On the 21st the army passed the Unstrut at Freyberg; General Bertrand took a position upon the heights of Coesen. On the 22d the Emperor slept at the village of Ollendorf. On the 23d he arrived at Erfurt. The enemy, who had been struck with consternation by the battles of the 16th and 18th, has, from the disaster of the 19th, resumed the courage and ascendancy of victory. The French army, after such brilliant successes, has lost its victorious attitude. We have found at Erfurt provisions, ammunition, clothing, all that the army stood in need of. The staff will publish the reports of the different chiefs of the army as to the officers who distinguished themselves in the grand battles of Wachen and Leipzig.

On the 30th the French army crossed the Rhine at Mayence, the particulars of which, and of the battle of Hanau, are deferred for want of room.

#### AMERICA.

The American government are prosecuting the war in Upper Canada with increased vigour; and on Lake Erie their Commodore, Perry, lately defeated and captured an English squadron, by which the operations of their land forces have been greatly facilitated.

#### ITALY.

The general coalition of the Continental powers may be expected to produce considerable new changes in the face of this long dependant country. Various advantages are claimed by the Viceroy, Beauharnois, in the field; but after the defection of Bavaria he found it necessary to fall back and concentrate on the Adige.

#### HOLLAND.

The French having withdrawn their troops from all the Dutch provinces lying to the north of the Rhine, a Provisional Government has been formed at Amsterdam, AND THE HOUSE OF ORANGE (exiled since 1794) RE-PROCLAIMED! The aid of England has been sought and granted, and Holland is happily about to assume its rank among independent nations.

#### GERMANY.

Besides the three battles near Leipzig, on the 14th, 16th, and 18th, Marshal St. Cyr on the 17th defeated the Russians under Tolstoy, before Dresden; and according to the Paris papers he took 3000 prisoners and 20 pieces of cannon. And according to the German papers, General Yorck, on the 21st, engaged a party of French at Freyburgh, and took 1200 prisoners and 18 pieces of cannon. St. Cyr has however since surrendered at Dresden.

#### FRANCE.

Amidst the late extraordinary events it is interesting to read the language passing between the French senate and the emperor.

On Sunday, Nov. 13, at noon, his majesty the emperor and king, being on his throne, received the senate, when the Count de Lacépède, the president, spoke in these terms:

“SIRE—The thoughts of the Senate have constantly accompanied your Majesty in the midst of the memorable events of this campaign; it has shuddered at the dangers which your Majesty ran.

“The efforts of the enemies of France have in vain been seconded by the defection of the allies, by treasons unexampled, by extraordinary events, and by fatal accidents. Your Majesty has surmounted them all—you have sought for peace.

“Before the resumption of hostilities, your Majesty offered the assembling of a Congress, to which all the powers, even the most insignificant ones, should be called, to conciliate all differences, and lay down the basis of a peace, honourable to all nations.

“Your enemies, Sire, opposed the assembling of this Congress. It is upon them that the whole blame of the war must fall.

“Your Majesty, who knows better than any person the wants and the sentiments of your

your subjects, knows that we desire peace. However, all the nations on the continent have a still greater occasion for it than us; and if, notwithstanding the wish and the interest of 150,000,000 of souls, our enemies, refusing to treat, should wish, by imposing conditions, to prescribe to us a sort of capitulation, these fallacious hopes would be rendered abortive! Frenchmen will shew by their devotion, and by their sacrifices, that no nation has ever better understood its duties towards the country, honour, and the sovereign."

His Majesty replied,

"Senators,—I accept the sentiments which you express towards me. All Europe was with us a year ago; all Europe is now against us; it is because the opinion of the world is regulated by France or by England. We should, therefore, have every thing to dread, but for the energy and the power of the nation. Posterity will say, that, if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not superior to France and me."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Thursday, Nov. 4, the Prince Regent arrived in state at the House of Peers, and being seated upon the Throne, the Commons were summoned to attend, and they accordingly appeared at the bar, with the Speaker at their head, when his Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, pronounced the following speech from the Throne:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The great and splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies, in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain the glorious and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrenees, by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the reduction of the fortress of San Sebastian, and finally by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations, you will have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the consummate skill and ability of the great commander, Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three nations united under his command.

The termination of the armistice in the North of Europe, and the declaration of war by the Emperor of Austria against

France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations it was calculated to excite.

By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Silesia, at Culm, and at Dennewitz, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated.

These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with so much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigour, and ability, as to have led in their result, not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.

The annals of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony.

Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description engaged in this conflict have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those Sovereigns and Princes, who, in this sacred cause of national independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the fullest confidence on your disposition to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of alliance which originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the Emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other Allied Powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the Continent.

I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the northern powers to be laid before you, as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the Emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed has received an important addition of force by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government, and that, justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as

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far as circumstances may permit, to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the United States of America still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the government of the United States for the conquest of Canada have been frustrated by the valour of his Majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own.

It is known to the world, that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the government of the United States to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussion with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law and with the maritime rights of the British Empire.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident however you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.

I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce; and I trust that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence during the present year, will afford material relief to his Majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe, that the war in which the Allied Powers are engaged against the ruler of France is a war of necessity; and that his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.

The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and of the Russian empire, now equally animate the German people; and

we may justly entertain the fullest confidence that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.

I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended warfare, and of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.

No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honour or just pretensions as a nation will ever be on my part, or on that of his Majesty's allies, an obstacle to peace.\*

The restoration of that great blessing upon principles of justice and equality has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy.

To the firmness and perseverance of this country these advantages may in a great degree be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us to new exertions, and we shall thus, I trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest to a conclusion which will be consistent with the independence of all the nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe.

Great unanimity has prevailed in both Houses during the session. Among other measures a Bill has been brought in for increasing the disposable force of the kingdom, by voluntary offers from the Militia. The preamble enforces the necessity of the measure for the purpose of a vigorous prosecution of the war upon the Continent.—It empowers his Majesty to accept the voluntary offers of a proportion of the Militia to serve in any part of Europe. It gives a bounty of eight guineas to each militiaman willing to serve in any part of Europe, during the rest of the war, and until six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace. It enacts, that the Commanding Officers shall explain that the offer is to be voluntary. And it provides that the services of three Field Officers may be accepted with 900 men; two Field Officers with 600 men; and one with 300; and a proportion of other Officers, according to the establishment.

A further Loan of 22 millions has been negotiated, making 49 millions within the year, and carrying the entire expences of the year to nearly 150 millions!

\* Most cordially do we approve of these sentiments—they do honour to the Regent—raise his Ministers in our opinion—and are worthy of this great nation! How many millions of lives, and how much misery, would they have saved if they had been expressed by former administrations, ten years ago!

INCIDENTS,

# INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

## PROMOTIONS.

**S**IR Vicary Gibbs, to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Archibald Macdonald.

Sir Robert Dallas to be a Judge of the Common Pleas.

The Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Dean of Bristol, and Master of Balliol College, Oxford, to the See of Peterborough, in the room of the late Dr. S. Madan.

Sir Nathaniel Conant, to be Chief Magistrate of Bow-street.

Dr. Macbride, of Exeter College, Oxford, to be Professor of Arabic, and principal of Magdalen College.

Serjeant Palmer to be Commissioner for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

## MARRIED.

Mr. Broderick, solicitor, of Bowchurch-yard, to Miss Barry, daughter of John Barry, esq.

At Hampton, Frank Frank, esq. of Kirklington-hall, a rear-admiral of the blue, to Miss Bradyell, daughter of Wilson Bradyell, esq.

W. K. Jenkins, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Mrs. Hance, widow of the late J. Hance, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

D. Stable, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Anne, daughter of S. Burrows, esq. of London-field, Hackney.

Henry Karlake, esq. of Great St. Helen's, to Elizabeth March Preston, eldest daughter of R. Preston, esq. M. P. of Lincoln's Inn.

John Larkins Kensington, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Catherine Gwynne Jones, youngest daughter of Colin Jones, esq. of Holyhead.

Thomas Moffatt, esq. of Camden-street, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Fricker, of Leadenhall-street.

Mr. Thomas Dickins, of Oxford-street, to Miss Peacock, of Lansdown-place.

T. Wilkins, esq. of Muswell-Hill, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. T. Sheepshanks, of Wimpoie.

J. George Brett, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Dora, second daughter of George Best, esq. of Chilton Park.

Colonel Lys, of Clapham Terrace, to Miss Laura Yart, of Richmond.

Thomas Goode, esq. of Bernard-street, to Eliza, second daughter of Wm. John Reeves, esq. of Winchmore Hill.

The Right Hon. Lord Henry Paulet, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, a Lord of the Admiralty, and brother to the Marquis of Winchester, to Miss Maria Ravenscroft, youngest daughter of E. Ravenscroft, esq. of Portland-place.

R. Winter, esq. of Serjeants' Inn, to Miss Louisa, second daughter of W. Esdaile, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Stoke Newington, J. Finley, esq. of Tynemouth, to Miss Browne.

J. Levy, esq. of Walthamstow, to Penelope, second daughter of J. Jackson, esq. of Hill House.

W. Padwick, jun. esq. of Warblington-house, to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of the late W. Taylor, esq. of Greenwich.

H. Spencer, esq. to Ann Phillis, fourth daughter of Sir W. Beechey.

At Devonshire House, Piccadilly, the Hon. Captain Clifford, to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Townshend, second daughter of Lord and Lady John Townshend.

At Lewisham, the Rev. W. B. Collyer, D. D. of Blackheath, to Miss Mary Hawkes, of Lutterworth.

Mr. W. Arnold, of Bramley, near Guildford, to Miss Booker, of Dunsfold.

The Rev. S. Percy, of Guildford, to Miss Claydon, of Stansted.

W. C. Brummell, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Alexander, of James-street, Buckingham-gate, daughter of the late Mrs. R. Alexander, of Stoke, near Ipswich.

At St. Martin's church, the Right Hon. Lord Thurlow, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Bolton, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden.

R. M. Raikes, esq. to Jane, third daughter of S. Thornton, esq. of St. James's-square.

Capt. Thomas Fellowes, R. N. to Katharine Mary, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir William Abdy, bart.

W. Turquand, esq. of Kennington Common, to Miss Dally, of Henrietta-street.

Robert Lane, esq. of the East-India Board, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Livesey, esq. of Coppal-hall.

J. Walker, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Carwardine, Earl Colne's Priory.

W. Robinson, esq. of Great Portland-street, to L. S. Slack, fifth daughter of the late T. Slack, esq. of Braybrook-lodge.

James Woodward, esq. to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Derbyshire, of London.

Mr. S. Anthony, of Friday-street, to Mary Eliza, only daughter of the late Sam. Ore, esq. of Tyndale Place, Islington.

Capt. Phillips, of Guildford-street, to Maria, daughter of J. Llewellyn, esq. of Carmarthen.

At Putney, G. W. Anderson, esq. of the Hon.



Hon. E. I. C.'s Civil Service, to Caroline, second daughter of J. Pooley Kensington, esq.

Paul Shoredicke, esq. of Burton Crescent, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Cleveland, York-place, and niece to Vice-Admiral Crown.

At St. James's church, John Mitchell, esq. M. D. to Miss Rawlins.

Capt. Warre, first garrison battalion, to Catherine Frances, youngest daughter of the late William Jones, esq.

Mr. W. W. Walmsley, of Manchester, to Lucy, fifth daughter of Samuel Pope, esq. of Dalby Terrace, Islington.

#### DIED.

In Charter-house-square, 90, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the late T. R. esq.

At Teddington, Mrs. Amsnick.

In Old Burlington-street, 52, G. Bogle, esq. of Eppingham.

In Piccadilly, 52, Mr. Robert Mercer, bookseller to the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, A. M. Burmester, esq.

At Maize-hill, Thomas, son of Joachim Andrade, esq. Portuguese Consul-general.

In James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Baddeley.

At Somers'-town, 35, Mrs. Hatfield, only surviving sister of the late Gen. H.

In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Dighton, wife of Isaac D. esq. and daughter of Sir Samuel Wathen.

On his return from Brighton, 84, Mr. J. Scott, wholesale linen-draper, of Smithfield.

Thomas Davis, esq. of Whitehall, formerly a banker in Bristol, and brother to the present member for that city.

At Hurst House, Molesey, after a few days illness, Sir Thomas Sutton, bart. M.P. for the county of Surrey.

At Chertsey, Mrs. King, sincerely lamented.

Mrs. A. Duncan, 70, relict of the late J. D. esq. of Roehampton House.

R. H. Losack, esq. of the island of St. Christopher, and lieutenant-general of the Leeward Islands, 83.

In the Strand, 59, much regretted, Mr. Wm. Germain, father of Mrs. W. Whitney, of Prospect-place.

Ensign Knatchbull, 1st guards, 18, second son of W. K. esq. Russell place.

At Calshot Castle, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Burrard. He had gone to bed in good health, but awoke in the morning with pains arising from water in the chest, of which complaint, notwithstanding medical assistance was immediately called in, he died at four o'clock the next morning. By his decease the government of Calshot Castle becomes vacant, as well as the command of the Brigade of Guards, he having been the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st regt.

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In Piccadilly, H. James, esq.

On Clapham Common, 94, Mrs. Staunforth, relict of the late G. S. esq.

At Byfleet, Surrey, Robert Sparks, esq. many years in the commission of the peace.

In Suffolk-street, Richard Arklow Harrison, esq. many years collector of the customs at the port of Hull.

In Sloane-square, Mrs. W. Majendie.

Mr. H. Barchard, son of the late P. B. esq. of Wandsworth.

At Isleworth, 10, Frederick, fourth son of Mr. Parnell, of that place.

At his house, the artificial stone manufactory, Lambeth, 63, Mr. J. Sealey.

At Lee, Mr. Searles, son of the Kent road, in consequence of the overturning of his chaise.

In Gloucester Place, R. C. Savage, esq.

At Epsom, W. Sanxay, esq.

Mrs. Poulter, wife of Mr. T. P. of Stoke, near Guildford.

Of an apoplectic fit, in Upper Marylebone-street, Mrs. Krumpholtz, the celebrated performer on the harp, justly lamented by her friends, and all those who had the opportunity of being acquainted with her amiable qualities and eminent talents.

At Bath, Sir W. Medours, K.B.

At Wemlip Hall, Sir C. G. Hudson.

At Loughlin, Viscount Dillon, K.P. &c. one of the most intelligent and munificent of the nobility of these kingdoms.

At Staines, 32, J. Stone, esq.

In Redcross-street, Joseph Hale, esq.

Mr. G. Sparke, of the Bank of England.

Mabel, wife of Mr. Birchall, New Bond-street.

Aged 51, Mr. Richard Loxham, solicitor, of the firm of "Drew and Loxham," New Inn, London. He had been on a visit to his relations in Birmingham, and on his return in one of the coaches, had the misfortune to be overturned, by which his left hand was so dreadfully lacerated, that in ten days, notwithstanding the best surgical assistance, a locked jaw put an end to the life of a most worthy man.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Eliz. Baldwin.

#### INCIDENTS AND DEATHS ABROAD.

The plague has raged at Malta during several months, and carried off many hundred persons. It was also conveyed to Gibraltar, where from twenty to thirty per day died for several weeks.

The autumnal months have been distinguished by destructive inundations in Silesia, Poland, Austria, and Hungary; by two fatal hurricanes at the Leeward Islands, and in the Gulf of Mexico; and by one which nearly destroyed the island of Bermuda. By the inundations, many thousand persons were lost, particularly in Silesia and along the banks of the Danube and Vistula, whole villages being carried away, and large tracts laid desolate. In America also,

also, the Mississippi overflowed its channel to an immense distance, destroying numerous plantations and thousands of cattle. An earthquake too has violently shaken the Canary islands.

*Did.]* At Copenhagen, the well known Jew banker, Meyer; he was immensely rich. He left to his heirs, sixty millions of Danish paper money, besides plate, jewels, cash, private and public securities; and exclusive of the paper money, the property is valued at half a million sterling.

At the advanced age of 80, on his estate of Gross Point, near Detroit, in North America, the Hon. Alexander Grant, for nearly half a century, commodore of the fleet on Lake Erie.

Near Niagara Falls, in Upper Canada, of the wounds received in the successful attack at Black Rock, Lieut.-Col. Bisschopp, eldest and only surviving son of Sir Cecil B. Bart. of Batham Park, Sussex. The death of this amiable man will ever be la-

mented, not only by his heartstruck and afflicted family, but by all who knew him publicly and privately. He married in 1805, Lady Charlotte Townshend, eldest daughter of the late Marquis Townshend. Her ladyship died in 1807, and left no children.

On the 1st of August, having been shot through the head at the battle of the Pyrenees, three days before, Col. Haviland Le Mesurier, of the 12th regiment of Portuguese infantry, Lieut.-Col. in the British service, eldest son of the late Commissary-General of the same name. The death of this gallant officer was not noticed in the English official returns.

At Augusta Maine, United States, Mr. John Gilley, aged 124 years, having enjoyed good health to the end; and his lamp, literally, continued to burn until the last drop of oil was wholly consumed.—His youngest child is only in his 25th year.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

THE Editor of the Monthly Magazine invites the liberal attention of the Public to the value of the following department of this work, not only as it merits a universal interest, FROM MONTH TO MONTH, in the bosom of every family, and in their scattered branches in every part of the world, but as an unparalleled chronological record of domestic, local, and family occurrences, which has now been continued with regularity FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS. It constituted one of the various ORIGINAL Features of his plan, on which the Editor ventured at first to submit this Magazine to the Public; and he has not been disappointed in his expectations in regard to the interest it has excited, and to the claims which it has given to the series of his work to hold a distinguished place on the library-shelves of every family mansion. To plan with originality, and to execute with perseverance, are circumstances which, however, are seldom united in the affairs of human life; yet the Editor of this Magazine ventures to appeal to the liberality of his earliest Readers, not only with regard to the comparative merits of all the departments of the progressive Series of this Magazine, but specially to the progressive Improvement of this complicated and laborious part of the Work. His object, however, in soliciting the attention of his Readers to this particular department, is not to call for their gratulations on the success of his labours, but for two purposes which will, he trusts, not be deemed irrelevant to the proper business of his pages.

In the FIRST PLACE, it appears to him that, as the present value of this progressive record, during THE HALF OF A GENERATION, could not have been duly anticipated by the public, and as much of that value arises out of the actual length of the Series, many persons would now be desirous of perfecting their broken Sets, but for the heavy expence which attends the purchase of so many Numbers or Volumes. The Editor has, therefore, determined, from this FIRST of NOVEMBER to the FIRST of NEXT FEBRUARY, to sell all the BACK NUMBERS, down to the end of 1812, to the Public, at EIGHTEEN PENCE instead of TWO SHILLINGS, per Number; but, after the first of February, on no ground to sell them at less than the usual price of Two Shillings, the numbers for the current year remaining, however, at their regular price. This temporary concession will, he trusts, meet the wishes of many old Friends who have lost their Numbers or Volumes, and also prove an accommodation to the Funds of many Book Societies and Public Libraries which have been established since the commencement of the Magazine.—Orders may be given to the various Booksellers, or addressed directly to the Publisher, at No. 1, Paternoster-Row.

The SECOND particular to which the public attention is invited, regards the Intelli-



gence itself. For the sake of a record in the Monthly Magazine, which is read more extensively than any other publication of its time, it is surely an object worthy the attention of survivors of deceased friends to transmit (free of postage) a notice of their meritorious actions;—of the committees of public works and bodies to send such summaries of their progress and transactions as they would wish to have read by this age and posterity;—and for observers of natural and moral phenomena, to contribute through such a common channel to the general stock of useful Knowledge.

Tatistock Square; Oct. 25, 1813.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE inhabitants of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, were lately thrown into considerable alarm by a villain, in a sailor's dress, attacking several females, and cutting or stabbing them with a knife.

On Tuesday, the 28th of September, at half-past twelve p. m. the inflammable air of the Hall Pit Colliery at Fatfield, nine miles from Sunderland, exploded, by which thirty-two pitmen were instantly killed, and four wounded! Three former explosions of inflammable air had taken place at different periods in this colliery, by which three men were killed each time. This explosion is supposed to have been occasioned by the falling of a stone from the roof of the mine, which carried the inflammable air with it, so as to bring it into contact with the pitmen's candles. All the men who were in the workings were killed; and of the four young men who were at the shaft, one was killed upon the spot, and three escaped with life. George Noble, one of the people employed at the shaft, escaped with the exception of a considerable swelling over the body, which continued for a few hours, and then subsided. This swelling was supposed by his friends to be occasioned by the carbonic acid gas of the mine. He mentions that he heard three distinct reports, which suddenly followed each other; and that he was rapidly driven to the distance of four yards by the violence of the explosion, and about this time he was deprived of sensation. The first circumstance which he remembers was a difficulty of breathing, and at the same time he was seized with pains in different parts of the body. This coal-mine was understood to be as carefully worked, and as free from danger, as any mine in the kingdom; so much so, that many of the pitmen, who happened to be at their own houses at the time when the explosion happened in the Hall Pit Colliery, could not believe that such an accident had occurred; and all persons who knew the Hall Pit Colliery were impressed with the same favourable opinion.

*Married.*] At Sunderland, Mr. Hugh Rose, of Monkwearmouth Shore, to Miss Ann Bright, of Southwick.

Mr. T. Tinley, jun. of Dockray-square, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Young.

Mr. James Pollock, of North Shields, to Miss Harle, of the Low Lights.

At Wooler, Mr. Wm. Symons, of Brookdam, to Mrs. Margaret Maddocks.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. E. Lowrey, to Miss Dawson, daughter of Mr. J. D. of Low Ford.

J. Ward, esq. of Durham, to Frances, daughter of the late Hon. John Leveson Gower.

Mr. E. Atkinson, of Morpeth, to Miss Eliz. Dobson, of Usworth East House.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Capt. Rawes, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Joseph Cantwell, esq.

Mr. G. Humble, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Mary Lumsden, of the Butcher Bank.

Mr. John Hudson, of Wheatley Green, to the only daughter of B. Greenwell, esq. of Cope Law.

Mr. M. Pallister, of Myer Flatt, to Miss Jane Harrison, of Rise Car.

At Corbridge, Mr. Robson Lambert, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. C. Snowball, both of Dilston.

At Bishopwearmouth, John Cree, esq. of London, to Miss Smith, daughter of E. S. esq. of Hylton House.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in Silver-street, 62, Mr. John Aldridge, musician.—56, Mr. And. Burt, linen-draper.—In Pilgrim-street, Miss Sarah Clarke.—Mr. Edw. Butterworth, brush-maker.—55, Mr. Isaac Garner, printer, and a poet of considerable talents.—44, Serjeant Ord.—46, Mrs. Bankier, Manor Chare.—49, Mrs. Berkeley.—76, Mrs. Bruce.—65, Mr. Richard Balman, formerly a grocer.—Mr. John Oliver, of the West-gate.—48, Mr. S. Porter, of Gateshead.—At Pudding Chare, Mr. J. Blakey.—89, Mr. Geo. Young, the oldest burgess in Newcastle.—In Gateshead, Mrs. Sarah Duke.—Mrs. Fife, wife of Mr. F. surgeon.

At Sunderland, 63, Mr. John Lamb.—37, Miss Eliz. Watty.—Suddenly, Mr. Neevens.—Mrs. Harrison.—23, John Edgar, esq. drowned.

At South Shields, 50, Mr. John Hunter.—Mrs. Marg. Wilson, shopkeeper.—23, Miss Eliz. Heron, daughter of Sir C. H.—Mrs. Morris, wife of Capt. M.—36, Mrs. Ann Lawson.

At Durham, 76, Martin Wilkinson, esq. town-clerk of that city, to which office he was elected in Oct. 1768, and re-appointed under the new charter, Oct. 2, 1780.—At the Bailey, much respected, Mr. Wharton, French teacher.—In New Elvet, 81, Mr. Jude.—In the market place, Miss Anna Emerson.

At Chester-le-street, 65, Mr. J. Gallon.—Suddenly, on the public road, Mrs. Westerman.—Miss Salkeld.

At Barnardcastle, 31, Mrs. Eliz. Peal.—Mr. John Irving, classical tutor.—Mrs. Ann Wrangham.

At Heally, 66, Mr. Wm. Storer, greatly respected.

At Grange, 21, the only daughter of George Bowes, esq.

At Morpeth, 75, Mrs. Mary Thompson.—At East Ord, 51, Mr. George Dixon.—At Alnwick, 70, Thomas Forster, esq. of Warrenford.

The relict of the late Charles Ilderton, esq. of Ilderton.

At Lanchester, 68, Wm. Ward, esq. formerly an attorney in London.

At Hamsteals, the wife of Mr. Thompson Wilkinson.

At Corbridge, 72, Mr. John Smith, much respected.

At the Forth, 76, Mr. John Fife, greatly respected.

At Tweedmouth, 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Chisholm.—At Wooler, Mr. James Henderson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 45, much lamented, Miss Jane Douthwaite, bookseller, formerly of Bishop Auckland.—Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. James Charlton.—Mr. Pinkney, 81, of Greenside.

At the Windmill Hills, near Gateshead, Mrs. Smoult.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Samuel Clark, shipowner, much respected.

At Monkwearmouth, 55, Mabel, wife of Mr. J. M. Sanderson.

At Wylam, 27, Ann, wife of Mr. Matthew Kirton, schoolmaster.—At New Mills, Mrs. Hope, at an advanced age.

At Darlington, 30, Mrs. Ann Martindale.—At Alnwick, 9, Hannah, daughter of Mr. Murton, of Tillington.

At Houghton-le-Spring, 23, Mr. Thomas Shadforth, formerly a teacher of music.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Snow was first seen from Kendal this season on the morning of the 13th of October, covering the tops of the distant mountains. Last year, snow did not appear on the hills of Kentmere before the 28th of October.

*Married.*] At Hawkshead, Edward Park, esq. of Skelwith, to Miss Jane Fletcher, of Ambleside.

The Rev. W. Penny, of Farfield Hall, in the West Riding, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Mr. William Ripley, of Lancaster, to Miss Nunn, daughter of the late Captain Nunn, of Skerton.

At Keswick, Mr. George Bowe, to Miss Weatherald, of Sosgill.

Mr. James Bolton, of Skerton, to Miss Terry, of Lancaster.

At Plumpton, the Rev. Mr. Earle, to Miss Jane Gray.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Charles Bell, to Miss Newton.

At Great Salkeld, Mr. George Pearson, to Miss Mary Nelson.

*Died.*] At Greenside, 31, Miss Elizabeth Chamberlain.

At Holker Hall, 79, Mrs. Brown.

At Scalesby, 47, Mrs. Graham, wife of James Graham, esq. of Foul-Gate, sister of H. Fawcett, esq. M. P.

At Kendal, 84, Mr. Anthony Wilson.—Mr. Thomas Irwin, 75.—29, Mrs. Hodgson.

—Mr. Alan Speight, 33, coach-maker.

At Underbarrow, 66, Mrs. Eliz. Wood.—Suddenly, 24, Mr. George Coward.

At Over Kellet, 80, Thomas Holme. This veteran was with General Wolfe on the plains of Abraham.

At Prescott, Mrs. Peggy Dover, late of Sedgwick.

At Millthorp, 32, Mr. James Bingham, of a fall from his horse.

At Bowness, Mrs. Betty Dickinson, wife of Mr. R. D.

At Ravenstonedale, 58, Elizabeth Tolson.—77, Mrs. Ruth Bovell.

At Penrith, 61, Mr. John Barnsley.—44, Mrs. Jane Ireland.—30, Isabella, the wife of Joseph Crosby.—59, Mr. John Wombles, a celebrated performer on the violin.

At Dent, 85, Mr. Thomas Capstick.—80, Mrs. Agnes, Overby.—41, Mrs. Jane Breaks.—Mr. William Hall, jun. Rosegill, brother to the Rev. G. Hall, Chesterfield.

At Ambleside, Miss Mary Benson, of Dove Nest.

At Carlisle, 58, Mr. John Forster, clock-maker.—44, Mr. David Little.—55, Mrs. Rose Fairbairn.

At Hesketh-New-Market, 75, Mr. Thomas Youngusband.

At Farcross-bank, Mr. Thomas Parkinson.—At Thompson Fold, 63, Mr. John Dowker.

At Shap, 88, Mr. Chris. Airey.—At Watters, near Shap, 72, Mr. Robert Burra, deservedly regretted.—At Wetsieddale, near Shap, 22, Mrs. Mary Rawes.

At Keswick, 55, Mr. Robert Thompson.

At Warnel Hall, 70, Thomas Denton, esq. captain in the Cumberland militia.—75, Ruth Gawthrop.

At Hallgarth, 85, Mr. James Rowlandson.—Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. Jonathan H.

At Kirkbythore, 98, Mr. J. Atkinson.

At Buckbottom, 27, Mr. J. Hodgson.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The Rev. C. Wyvill, the veteran Yorkshire patriot, has printed a spirited appeal to the freeholders, under the title "*Reform with Savile, and avert a Revolution.*" In the first paragraph he observes, that "at the commencement of this tremendous war, there was, perhaps, no existing necessity



for it," and then, from some motive, certainly for no just reason, he goes on to say, "but it is now continued unavoidably." We respect Mr. W. and the valuable labours of his long life, but we wish him to be consistent on this subject. Let him turn to his Grotius or Vattel, and see whether a war ought, or ought not to be avoided, which was begun *perhaps* without any "existing necessity." We perfectly agree with him, however, "that our parliament amicably, and effectually reformed, will be found sufficient, by its newly infused vigour, to perpetuate the happy constitution of the British empire."

A bill is about to be brought into parliament in the present sessions, for rebuilding Ouse Bridge, at York.

*Married.*] At Sheffield, Mr. H. Moorhouse, to Miss Lydia Knowles.

Mr. John Adams, to Mrs. Pretious, both of Leeds.

Mr. R. Mitton, of Billam Grange, to Mary, only daughter of T. Waterworth, esq. of Doncaster.

At Doncaster, W. N. W. Hewett, esq. to Miss Bartholomew, of Wiveliscombe.

The Rev. W. Penry, of Farfield Hall, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

At Leeds, C. D. W. Terry, esq. to Miss Grace Walker, of St. Anne's, Burley.

J. Lamplugh Rapier, esq. of York, to Miss Jane Brooksbank, of Healaugh.

At Whitby, Capt. Frankland, of the 5th North York local militia, to Miss Catharine Bolton.

Henry Tennant, esq. of Shewkirk, to Miss Prince, daughter of the late Alderman P. of York.

Mr. T. Thornton, of Dewsbury, to Miss Rebecca Sykes, of Folly-Hall.

Mr. T. Simpson, to Miss Mary Ann Clark, both of Armley.

Mr. J. Deakin, merchant, to Miss H. Scott, both of Sheffield.

Mr. Benj. Beverley, to Miss N. Bateson, both of Wortley.

At Wath, Mr. Wm. Gill, to Miss Spur, of Maltby.

Mr. F. Ackroyd, of Bradford, to Miss Thornton, of Little Horton.

Mr. Strutt, surgeon, to Mrs. Byron, of Hull.

Mr. John Brown, of Brigg, to Miss Kennington, of Cainby.

Mr. W. Brodrick, of London, solicitor, to Miss Barry, of Whitby.—Mr. Jas. Fawcett, of Ripon, grocer, to Miss H. Cooper, of Whitby.

W. Mead, esq. of Newholm-cum-Dunsley, near Whitby, to Miss Betsey Carriss, of Eston.

Mr. Richard Hilding, of Watering Pool, Walton, to Miss Eliz. Nicol, of Cuerden.

Mr. J. Carrick, to Mrs. Hemingway, of Hull.—Capt. Taylor, of the Duncombe, to Mrs. Ellison, of Hull,

Mr. F. Wardell, of the East-Riding bank, to Miss Botterill, of York.

Mr. T. Clifford, of Malton, to Miss Eliza Drury, of Newark.

Mr. P. Brown, of Scarbro', to Miss Dickinson, of Scalby.

*Died.*] At Leeds, 62, Mr. Jos. Dixon, of Trinity-lane.—76, Mrs. Wormald.—20, Miss Newton, of Farley.—Mr. Blakey.—70, Mr. J. Shires, of the Old Methodist Chapel.—Mr. H. Webster, drysalter, and formerly of Wheatley.—72, Mrs. Powell, formerly of Horsforth.—Mr. W. Rhodes, of the firm of Messrs. Ab. Rhodes and Co. of Leeds.

At Bradford, 90, Mrs. S. Firth.

At Huddersfield, Mary, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Statham.—75, Mr. W. Wilson.

At York, suddenly, 74, Mrs. Tireman.—As he sat in his chair, 69, Mr. P. Thompson, many years owner of the York and London traders.—62, Roger Darvall, esq.

At Hull, much lamented, 71, Mr. W. Martin, an Elder Brother and Acting Warden of the Trinity House.—60, Jane, the wife of Mr. James Robson.—71, Mrs. Perrott, wife of Mr. George P.—36, Miss Eliz. Bring, of Portland-place.—75, Mrs. Mary Headley, upwards of fifty years a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.—66, Mr. W. Silbon.—R. Acklom Harrison, esq. late collector of the customs.—32, Barbara, wife of the Rev. J. Thompson.—75, Mrs. Banks.—69, Mr. W. Kuld, of Manor-alley.—16, Miss Ann Bennison.—42, Mr. George Stephenson, ship-owner.—Mr. B. Kite, late clown at the Circus.

At Grange, 21, Miss Bowes, only daughter of G. B. esq.

At Driffield, 50, Mr. J. Dobson, sen.

At Tanfield Hall, Wm. Fendall, esq. formerly of Portland-street, London.

At Denholm, Mrs. Mary Catherall.

Found drowned in the Rochdale Canal, Mr. Thewlis, schoolmaster, of Hebden Bridge.

At Halifax, Mr. S. Lees, youngest son of Mr. S. L. merchant.

At Westgate Common, Wakefield, Mr. Ralph Walker.

At Pickering, 20, Mr. John Agar, student in Mr. Putsey's academy.

At Pontefract, T. Taylor, esq.—At Kilham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Anderson.—At Awkley, 75, Mr. T. Lee.

At Whitby, Mr. R. Thornhill, of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. Porritt.—61, Mr. J. Mitchell.—36, Mr. I. Galilee, of York, one of the Society of Friends.

At Lonsdale, 81, Mr. J. Knowlton.

At Otley, 64, Mrs. Cowburn.

At Whitworth, 75, Mrs. Fenney, relict of W. F. esq. of Ripon.—At Ripon, Edw. Coates, esq.—At Chapel Town, near Leeds, 61, Mr. J. Pearson.

At Ellerby, near Whitby, 75, Mrs. Mary Dobson.

At

At Ripley, 79, the Rev. J. Hogarth, rector of that parish; in whom the poor are deprived of a kind benefactor.

At Ruswarp, Whitby, 50, of a dropsy, Mr. Isaac Gallon, tanner.

At Beverley, 36, Mrs. Jane Escreet, daughter of Mrs. Marshall.

Mr. W. Heselton, youngest son of Mr. H. of Ayton, Cleveland.

Suddenly, when at tea, 84, Mr. Benj. Lancaster, of Scarbro'.

At Danby, near Whitby, Mr. J. Hornby, master of the boys' boarding-school, which he established in the year 1793, and conducted nearly twenty years with great credit.

At Holdsworth, near Halifax, 94, Mrs. Hannah Bentley, daughter of the Rev. D. B. of Hingworth Chapel.

At Newhouse, in Ovendon, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late J. Mitchell, esq.

At Pontefract, 73, T. Taylor, esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough.—At Litton, in Craven, Mr. J. Heden.—At Headingley, 84, Mrs. Powell.—At Clifton, near Huddersfield, 81, Mr. W. Savile.

LANCASHIRE.

By the following account of meat, &c. consumed in the month of September, 1812, at Knowsley House, the seat of the Earl of Derby, it would appear that his lordship's friends and family are pernicious and enormous gluttons!

Beef, 38 head of cattle .....	4995
Mutton, 75 sheep .....	3224
Lambs, 12 .....	376
Veal, 6 calves .....	1306
Pork, 1 pig .....	40
Venison, 4 bucks .....	480
Flour, 32 sacks .....	7680
Cheese, lbs. ....	390
Butter, lbs. ....	516

12,003

Fowls .....	400
Rabbits .....	400
Hares .....	42
Partridges .....	593
Geese .....	14
Ducks .....	23
Turkies .....	21
Snipes .....	3
Eggs .....	2683

Fish bill.....£ 33 1 6

	Hogheads.	Gallons.	Quarts.
Ale.....19 .....	1330	5320	
Beer .... 23 .....	1610	6440	
	42	2940	11760

Wine—Champagne .....	55 bottles.
Burgundy .....	11
Claret .....	104
Madeira .....	164
Sherry .....	73
Mountain .....	22

Carried forward - 429

Brought forward .	429 bottles.
Old Hock .....	13
Port .....	185
Spirits—Brandy .....	21
Rum .....	15

763

The following donations have been made by the committee for conducting the Musical Festival at Liverpool:—

To the Infirmary .....	£500
Blee Coat Hospital....	350
School for the Blind ..	300
Dispensary .....	300
Ladies' Charity .....	200
Female School of Industry	150
Marine Society .....	100
Irish School .....	100
Scotch Ditto .....	100
Welch Ditto .....	100

£2900

The monument erected by subscription in the area of the Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, to the memory of our great naval hero, Lord Nelson, was lately opened. The subscription amounted to about £9000, and the first stone was laid on the 15th of July, 1812. The design was planned by Mr. M. C. Wyatt, and the monument, which is in bronze, was executed by R. Westmacott, esq. R.A. At the base of the pedestal are four emblematic figures, in the character of captives, or vanquished enemies, in allusion to the four signal victories obtained by Lord Nelson, viz. those of St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and of Trafalgar. The spaces between these figures are filled by four grand bas reliefs, executed in bronze, representing some of the great naval actions in which Nelson was engaged. In a moulding round the upper part is inscribed, in letters of brass, the impressive charge, delivered previous to the battle of Trafalgar, "England expects every man to do his duty." The principal figure is the admiral, resting one foot on a conquered enemy, and the other on a cannon. With an eye stedfast and upraised to Victory, he is receiving from her a fourth naval crown upon his sword; which, to indicate the loss of his right arm, is held in his left hand. Britannia, with laurels in her hand, and leaning on her spear and shield, describes the feelings of the country on Nelson's death.

	Fl. In.
The height of the outward plinth, on which the rails stand, is	1 6
Of the pedestal	8 10
Of the monument	14 2
Total	24 6

The circumference of the outward plinth is	95 4
Of the pedestal	58 0
The figures are all seven feet high; the weight	



weight of the bronze of which the monument is composed, is estimated at upwards of twenty-two tons.

A fire, lately destroyed the Bank Mill and Cotton Manufactory at Salford, Manchester, worth £30,000.

The merchants, manufacturers, and traders of Manchester, at a general meeting held in that place on the 27th ult. resolved:—That the bill brought into parliament by the Lord Advocate of Scotland is very defective; that this bill contains clauses, by some of which the management of sequestrations will in many cases be entirely taken out of the hands of the creditors, and placed under the direction of men who have an interest distinct from them, and in opposition to theirs, and over whom the creditors will have little or no controul; that commercial men have long felt the inconvenience and loss attendant upon the present administration of the bankrupt law of Scotland, (which law expires in July next) and that it is expedient that such a bill should pass in its stead, as will in future correct the abuses which have existed in cases of insolvency in that part of the United Kingdom; and that a bill calculated to effect this salutary purpose, prepared by Mr. Alexander Campbell, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, ought to be supported by the commercial interests of the United Kingdom.

Messrs. Wardle and Bentham, of Manchester, have projected, a "Commercial Directory," of persons in trade in all the commercial towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire:—an excellent appendage to the Bankers' Almanac.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. John Aldersey, merchant, to Miss Woolfall, daughter of Mr. James Woolfall.

At Manchester, Daniel Hampson, esq. of Didsbury, to Helen, fourth daughter of the late Henry Hardy, esq. of Cinderland.

M. Unwin, esq. of Manchester, solicitor, to Miss Lorimer, of Preston.

At Wigan, Walpole Eyre, esq. of London, to Elizabeth Annabella, daughter of the late Robert Johnson, esq.

At the Friends' Meeting, Liverpool, T. Rickman, to Christiana, daughter of Edward Horner, of Hull.

William Tod, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Morison, daughter of William Morison, esq. Drumsheog, near Wigtown.

Mr. Henry Roebottom, of Manchester, to Miss Davies, of Lancaster.

At Preston, Mr. John Leigh, of Liverpool, to Miss Harrison.—Mr. G. Smith, surgeon, to Miss Ann Miles, daughter of Mr. Joseph Miles, Kirkdale.—William Stewart, esq. of Liverpool, to Eliza, daughter of John Martin, esq. Belfast.—Mr. William Ripley, of Lancaster, to Miss Nunns, of Skerton.—Mr. George Crossland, to Miss Mary Crawford, of Liverpool.—Mr.

William Green, to Miss Mary Glover.—Captain Edward Pugh, to Miss Catherine Roberts.—Mr. William Evans, surgeon, to Miss Lorrimer, daughter of S. Lorrimer, esq. Everton.

At Seplton, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, of Ince Blundell, to Miss Margaret Rimmer, Lydiate-hall.

At Leigh, Mr. Ewer, of London, to Miss Eliz. Bradley, of Lancaster.

Mr. Chippindale, of Manchester, to Miss Higgin, daughter of J. H. esq. of Lancaster.

Mr. W. Swarbrick, of Preston, to Miss Mary Moon, of Hollingsworth.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Grapel, to Miss Stewart, Russel street.

Capt. Williams, of Liverpool, to Miss Marg. Hendry, of Ramsay.

Mr. S. C. Mottram, surgeon, to Miss Maria Leeming, of Salford.

Mr. Edw. Marwood, to Miss E. Sutton, Woodend-house, Maghull.

*Died.*] At Wigan, 60, Mr. T. Wigan.

At Everton, Mrs. Ross, the wife of the late Capt. R.

At Preston, 23, R. Norris, esq.

At Liverpool, 67, Mr. Edw. Harrocks.—

In St. Anne's-street, 44, Mr. H. Norris.—

—Mr. Peter Charnley, of Warton Lodge.—

33, Mrs. Tomlinson, Renshaw-street.—43,

John Oswald, Upper Cropper-street.—20,

Mr. John Love.—68, Mrs. Deborah Goode.

—45, Mr. John Fisher, ship-builder, Tox-

teth Park.—43, Mrs. Woodhouse, Richmond

Fair.—62, Mr. Edw. Potts.—81, Mrs. Marg.

Case, Clayton-square.—65, Miss Mary

Crisp, Sir Thomas's buildings.—26, Mr. J.

Gillibrand.—Suddenly, 43, Mr. W. Swane,

Oldball-street.—24, Mary, the wife of Mr.

W. Brown, Benson-street; four days after

the birth of her first child.—44, Mr. Rich.

Ainsworth, cotton-dealer, late of Blackburn.

—35, Mr. J. Nelson, third son of the late

Capt. J. Nelson. His attainments in clas-

sical learning were considerable, and his

general knowledge of manuscripts, and of

the ancient hands, rendered his assistance

useful in exploring the archives of the Bod-

leian, British Museum, Faculty of Advo-

icates, and other repositories of early li-

terature.

At the parsonage house, suddenly, the

Rev. Richard Carr, minister of Billinge.

He performed divine service in the morn-

ing, and preached in a manner unusually

animated and earnest; walking home in

perfect health, sat down to dinner and eat

heartily; soon after the meal he began to

complain of sickness, and called for a glass

of wine, which, however, he was unable to

take; and in a few minutes, reclining in his

chair, he breathed his last. He had been

curate of Billinge nearly forty years; and

during the whole period inculcated from

the pulpit, and exemplified in his conduct,

the virtues of christianity, deservedly posses-

sing the reverence and affection of his flock.

At

At Lancaster, 50, after several years of severe indisposition, Sarah, wife of Mr. W. Minshall, printer of that respectable paper *the Lancaster Gazette*.

At Arncliffe, 70, Miss Jane Penney, aunt of Jas. P. esq. of Liverpool, universally respected.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Townson, late of the house of Townson, Taylor, and Co.—52, Mrs. Hillage, of the Star Inn.—Suddenly, Mr. Elliott, druggist.—Mr. Jas. Higson, of the firm of Higson, Nixon, and Co.

At Wine-wall, near Colne, 82, Mr. Wm. Edmondson, an eloquent preacher to a particular branch of Independents.

At Chacewater, 86, Mrs. Binney; having lived with her surviving husband 56 years.

At Warrington, 88, Mrs. Eliz. Rowlinson, relict of Richard R. gent. of Statham, in the county of Chester, and mother of the late Richard R. of Liverpool, attorney-at-law.

At Walton Breck, 69, W. Tristram, esq.

At West Derby, 49, Mrs. Boardman, wife of Mr. John B.

#### CHESHIRE.

In the Court of King's Bench, a rule nisi has been obtained, calling on Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. and two other gentlemen, to shew by what authority they exercise the offices of mayor and sheriffs of Chester. Sir Watkin was elected mayor, and Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Hastings were sworn in as sheriffs: the mayor, presuming however that such election was contrary to the charter, protested against it, and proceeded to elect another mayor and sheriffs; so that Chester has this year two mayors and four sheriffs.

At Malpas, a village fifteen miles from Chester, about one o'clock on the 20th of August, from the great heat and the calmness of the air, a thunder-storm was apprehended, and a bright cloud seen, out of which fell some large stones, soft and intensely hot at first, but afterwards of considerable hardness. (*We shall be glad to receive further particulars.*)

*Married.*] At Aston, Mr. Cheshire, to Miss Jane Autwis.

At Great Budworth, T. Stretch, esq. of High Legh, to Miss Knowles, daughter of W. K. esq. of Appleton.

At Wrenbury, T. Beckett, esq. of Housegreen, to Miss Moss, of Holymore.

At Chester, Mr. G. Linney, of Warrington, to Miss Martha Leicester.

At Ashbury, near Congleton, Capt. Sneyd, of the Royal Navy, to Ellen, third daughter of Roger Swetenham, esq. of Somerford-Booth.

*Died*] At Burton hall, Mr. Warburton.

At Chester, Mr. T. Jones, cutler.

At the Priory, Chester, Dorothea Howard, wife of John Lewis Boissier, esq. and daughter of the late Sir Paul Crosbie, bart. of Wicklow.

At Bunbury, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of Trawsfynned.

At Knutsford, John Zephaniah Holwell, esq. late Capt. in the 40th reg.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Harrison, of Grantham, to Miss Robinson, of Derby.

Mr. S. Ratchiffe, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss Tunaley, of Horninglow.

Mr. T. Allsopp, of Morley Park, to Miss Harriet Pickering, of Spondon.

Mr. J. Stanley, of Smalley, to Miss Jane Carline, of Stanley.

At Ripley, Mr. Clark, of Derby, to Miss Mary Moore.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Newton, to Miss Coope.

At Church Gresley, Mr. Jos. Blore, of Derby, to Miss Brown.

*Died.*] At Duffield, 18, Matthew Johnson, eldest son of Mr. Anthony J.

While on a visit to her friends at Belper, Miss Williamson; occasioned by her clothes taking fire, by which unfortunate accident she was dreadfully burnt. *We repeat, that to lie down is the only security.*

At Staveley, near Chesterfield, 105, Ann Laund.

At Derby, 68, Mr. H. Vicars Fletcher.

At Aston-upon-Trent, 49, Mr. John Whitmore.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The corporation of Nottingham, from respect to the opinion of the burgesses, intend to oppose the enclosure of the common fields in that Manor.

*Mr. Sudler's Account of his recent Excursion, in a Letter to a friend.*

"MY DEAR FRIEND—At a quarter before three o'clock on Monday, Nov. 1, I ascended from the Company's wharf, situate near the south-west corner of the town of Nottingham, and passing over the beautiful meadows which lie on the south, leaving the village of West Bridgeford on the right, and Gamston on the left, I passed between Tollerton and Cotgrave, still hearing the shouts of the people and firing of guns. The balloon still rising, I passed over Owethorpe; and not far from Colston Bassett, I entered Leicestershire, leaving Long Clawson on my right hand, and Hese on my left. The balloon now appeared stationary, but by the shadow of it on the earth, I soon found it was going back to the north-west. I should have continued this direction, in the hope of returning to Nottingham, but the balloon being much distended, and forcing itself through the hoop into the car, I opened the valve, which brought me again into the north-east current, and took me nearly over Goadby, Marwood, and Scalford. I plainly saw the people on the roads, and distinctly heard them shout. Afterwards I passed near Waltham on the Wolds, and a little farther on, saw a number of enclosures which I thought



thought would be a good place for my descent. I called to the people, and was answered by an echo several times. I, a second time, called out to them, and the echo was repeated as before. I was about descending, but for fear of getting entangled with the buildings in the village of Garthorpe, I threw out ballast, and re-ascended. Here Belvoir Castle appeared about six miles to the north, its turrets surrounded by numerous woods, forming a most beautiful and picturesque landscape. I passed over to Wymondham, but, still finding a number of woods in the direction of the balloon, I cleared some of them, and attempted to descend beyond Market Overton. I was fast approaching to the earth, not far from the celebrated Thistleton Gap, but saw a large wind-mill a-head of me, and fearful the grappling irons might not take secure hold of the earth, I thought it prudent to re-ascend, in order to clear the mill. I then passed over the great north road near Greatham Inn and Twin Woods. At this moment, I was highly gratified with a second view, from the aerial regions, of Exton Park, and its beautiful sheets of water, having before passed over it in my excursion from Birmingham, in October, 1811. Seeing between the woods, ploughed and meadow fields, where there was a pack of hounds returning from hunting, I deemed it a proper place to descend, particularly as there were a number of woods farther on, extending towards the sea, which at this moment I distinctly saw. I discharged as much gas as to cause my descent to be very rapid, and I fell with the car on one side of a high hedge, and the balloon on the other. A country girl assisted me in pulling the valve line, so as to keep it open to disengage the gas, until the huntsman and his party arrived, who assisted me in releasing the lines from the car. The place of my descent, I understand, is in the parish of Pickworth, in the county of Rutland. I completed this aerial excursion in fifty-nine minutes, being visible from the place of my ascension nearly three-fourths of the time. The length of my journey, measured in a direct line, is thirty-two miles, and the course nearly south-east. The balloon and car sustained but little damage, and were removed to an adjacent farm-house. I immediately went to the Greatham inn, and after taking some refreshment, and being congratulated on my safe descent, by the Duke of Montrose, who happened to arrive at the moment, I proceeded on to Grantham, where I slept; I breakfasted the next morning at Bingham, and arrived at Nottingham about twelve o'clock, amidst the cheers and acclamations of the liberal inhabitants of the place."

"I am, Sir, yours sincerely,  
 "Nottingham, Nov. 4, 1813. J. SADLER."  
 MONTHLY MAG. No. 248.

*Married*] Mr. T. Barker, of Cripple-gate, London, to Miss E. Pogson, Fletcher-gate.

Mr. S. Morris, of Gamston, to Miss James, of Barnston.

Mr. W. Clarke, Matlock, to Miss E. Wetherall, of Mansfield.

Mr. Edw. Dickons, Ilkistone, to Miss Maria Warrenner, of Nottingham.

Mr. R. Capern, of Newark, to Miss Smith, of Kellham.

*Died*] At Nottingham, Mrs. A. Skinner, daughter of Mr. J. Attenborough, St. Ann's Well.—46. Mrs. Picard, wife of Mr. J. P. Banker's hill.—25. Mrs. Rainbow.—Mrs. Jefferies, Finkhill-street.—On Standard-hill, 28. Miss Eleanor Goodacre.—38. Mrs. Barnett, Bridlesmith-gate.—66. Mrs. Sterland, wife of John S. gent.

At Mansfield, 85. Mrs. Wood.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Rooth, maltster.

At Beeston, at an advanced age, Mr. Attenburrow,

At Newark, 86. Mr. Guido Clarke.—Mr. Wm. Walker.

In consequence of a dreadful fall from his horse, by galloping down the Hollowstone, which brought on a locked jaw, Mr. T. Burrows, Holme-lane.

At Breadsall, 83. Mr. Jos. Morley.

At Hopwell, 33. Mr. T. Chevin.

Sincerely lamented, Mrs. Newton, wife of John N. esq. of Bulwell-house, and daughter of Geo. Clifton, esq.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

Bible Societies flourish in this, as well as in every county in the kingdom; and we sincerely congratulate the age on the important moral effects which cannot fail to result from the universal circulation of a volume, abounding in so much useful and divine knowledge.

*Married*] At Gainsborough, Mr. G. Ellis, to Miss Wilson, of Luddington.

Mr. W. Wells, of Great Grimsby, to Miss M. Parker, of Hull.

At Boston, Mr. Jas. Pacey, to Miss Mary Barnet.

Mr. Milns, to Miss Robinson, both of Grimsby.

W. Shield, esq. of Friston, near Grantham, to Mary, the third daughter of Mr. R. Scoffin, grazier, of Hougham.

The Rev. B. Smith, rector of Great Ponton, to Miss Brown, of Lincoln.

*Died*] At Butterwick, 52. Mr. Peart.

At Upton, 80. Mrs. Harrison.

At Gainsbro', 22. Mr. J. Taylor.—69. Mr. John Smith.—81. Jos. Wetherall, esq.—61. John Sutherland, town cryer.

At Morcot, 85. the Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Chaplin, great aunt to the present Marquis of Exeter, and mother of C. Chaplin, esq. M.P.

At Hull, 52. Mr. Wm. Chown, an opulent grazier, near Boston.

## LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Carter, of Leicester, to Miss Jane Pratt, of Narborough Lodge.

Mr. Jas. Overton, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Sarson, both of Leicester.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Ivens, to Miss Docker.

At Wymondham, Mr. J. Mason, aged 77, to Miss Ann Thurby, aged 69.

The Rev. Wm. Berge Collyer, of Blakheath, to Miss Mary Hawkes, of Lutterworth.

Mr. T. Townsend, jun. of Aylestone, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Blower.

Mr. J. Parker, of the Bank of England, to Miss M. Dumelow, of Leicester.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 29, Mr. J. H. Lomas.—37, Mrs. Ann Wood, relict of the late H. W. whom she succeeded in trade, and survived upwards of 45 years.—77, Mr. J. Spencer.

At Hallaton, Mr. Simpkin.—At Thurmaston, Mr. J. Simpkin, much regretted.

At Wanlip Hall, 34, Sir Charles Grave Hudson, bart, F.R.S. He served the office of high sheriff of Leicestershire in 1734; was created a baronet in 1791; and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, C. T. Hudson, esq.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 65, Mr. James Blankarn.—At Willoughby, 56, Capt. H. N. Gamble.—At Oadby, suddenly, Mr. Spencer, of the White Horse.—Also, suddenly, Mr. Ross.

At Loughton, Mr. Robert Iliffe.—At Belgrave, 74, Mr. C. Pole.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Turner, son of the Rev. D. T. of Norton, to Miss Repton, of Norton Green.

S. Wright, esq. of Shelton, to Miss Sarah Barlow, daughter of the late S. B. esq. of Cowley.

The Rev. John Owen, vicar of Milwich, to Miss Pugh, daughter of the Rev. R. P. Llan-Sant Ffraid.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Maria Brueton.

At Woolstanton, Mr. James Palmer, of Liverpool, to Miss Keeling, of Tunstall.

At Burslem, Mr. Wildblood, to Miss D. Wood.

At Handsworth, John Cope, esq. to Mrs. Smith.

At Brewwood, Mr. G. Anslow, of Hilton, to Susannah, eldest daughter of W. Warner, esq. of Uttoxeter.

*Died.*] At Stafford, 42, Mrs. Cartwright.—69, Mr. Wm. Johnson.

At Burslem, in the Potteries, Mr. Wm. Ledward.—At Newcastle-under-Lyme, 75, Mr. J. Brown.—Mr. A. Eardley.

At Leacroft, near Cannock, 63, universally lamented, Jos. Wellington, esq.

At Yoxall, in a fit of apoplexy, 68, Mr. J.

Poyser.—At Uttoxeter, Highwood, John Smith, esq. an eminent surgeon.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mrs. Hales, of Cambridge.—At Leek, Mary, only daughter of Mr. W. Carr.—At Burton-upon-Trent, 17, Wilhelmina, seventh daughter of Dr. Chawner.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

From a medical report of the Birmingham Dispensary, made from the last year, ending Sept. 29, it appears that 2,460 patients received medical relief at their own houses, of which number 2,081 were sick, 379 were midwifery patients, and also that 1117 have undergone vaccine inoculation. From a report of the receipts and expenditure for the last year, it appears that the expenditure amounts to 669*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* or about 6*s.* per patient.

In consequence of the favourable state of affairs on the continent, the demand for all kinds of British goods have increased, to the great benefit of the workmen in the manufacturing districts; who have in some places been enabled to raise their wages twice in a week. Cottons, which have for many weeks past been on the advance, are likely to experience a further increase. (*Birmingham Chronicle.*)

At a court leet, for the manor of Birmingham, the following gentlemen were elected to the various offices of the town, for the ensuing year.

Samuel Tertius Galton, esq. *High Bailiff.*  
Thomas Lakin Hawkes, esq. *Low Bailiff.*

Mr. Samuel Morris } *Constables.*

Thomas Hensman }

Samuel Rawlings, *Headborough.*

John Cox, *Constable of Deritend.*

*Married.*] Mr. George Kettle, of Polesworth, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. W. Allcock, of Hagley Row.

At Harborne, Mr. Isaac Pemberton, to Miss Johannah Udall.

Mr. William Tongue, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Richards, of Castle Bromwich.

At Aston, Mr. T. R. Alport, to Lucy, youngest daughter of W. Whitmore, esq.—Mr. J. Scudamore, to Miss Powell, of Small Heath.

Mr. Edward Jones, to Matilda, daughter of Mr. J. Allin, both of Birmingham.

Mr. Jabez Gurson, draper, of Coventry, to Miss Redshaw, of Newport.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Jacob, ironmonger and auctioneer, a truly honest man.—46, Mrs. Elizabeth Rachel.—Mr. Benjamin Smith.—Mrs. Bradford, of Gosta Green.—18, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. C. Johnstone.—61, Mrs. Chandler, of Dale-end.—59, Mr. John Cooke, of Snowhill.—Mr. J. Robinson, New-street.—Mr. William Jenks of Hill-street.—63, Mrs. Hurton, of Caroline-street.



At Gibraltar, 25, Mr. Isaac Parkes, son of Zachariah P. of Spark Brook.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Waters, of Coventry.

At Yarmouth, 57, Mr. John Paivour, of Bordesley-street.

At Aston Cantelow, William Parry, esq.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. John Robinson.

At Wootton, the Rev. Thomas Clarke.

At Atherstone, 52, Mr. Hinckley.

At Tedstone Delamere, deservedly lamented, 78, Mr. John Bedington.

At the Lightwoods, 40, Mr. Thomas Clare.

At Edgbaston, 16, Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Tagg.

At Erdington, 51, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Smith.

At Alveston-house, Henry, only son of Henry Roberts, esq.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Shropshire General Agricultural Society, on the 15th of October, a piece of plate, value fifty guineas, to the tenant who shall cultivate and improve in the best manner the farm he occupies, consisting of not less than two hundred acres, was awarded to Mr. Downes, of Fern Hill.—A piece of plate, value twenty five guineas, to the tenant of the next best cultivated farm, under the like conditions; to J. C. Symonds, esq.—To the day labourer (in husbandry only) who has maintained himself and family, and brought up the greatest number of legitimate children, without relief from his parish, a premium of four guineas; to George Monck, labourer to W. Childe, esq. thirty-four years.—To the man servant (in husbandry only) who has lived the longest time with the same master or mistress, and producing the best character, a premium of four guineas; to Mr. Lloyd's servant, Thomas Hayward, forty years servitude.—To the woman servant (in husbandry only) who has lived the longest time under the same master or mistress, and producing the best character, a premium of four guineas; to Mr. Edmund's servant, Elizabeth Tomkins, sixteen years.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edward Richards, to Miss Martha Shone.

Mr. Higginson, of Wollaston, to Miss Mary Ann Butler, of Porthywaen.

John Martin, esq. of Billericay, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Howell, esq. of Oswestry.

At Birmingham, Mr. William Bolton, to Miss Eliz. Woodhouse, of Wroxeter.

Mr. Richard Downes, of Worthen, to Miss Dicken.

At Ruthin, Mr. Edward Phillips, of Oswestry, to Miss Arnold, of the same place.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Hellet, a French prisoner of war on his parole, to Miss Morgan.

At Madeley, Mr. John Ferrington, of Ironbridge, to Miss Bywater.

The Rev. John Rogers, of Bedstone, to Miss Deykes, of Newchurch.

Died.] At Ludlow, 67, Mr. T. Thomas.—

Mr. Benjamin Carless.—Mrs. Davenport, wife of Mr. T. D. confectioner.—Mrs. Crundrell, wife of Mr. C.

At Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow, Mrs. Rose.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Saneto, of Castle-street.

At the New Mills, Brockton, 73, Mr. John Jacks.

At Hayward Mills, Mrs. Preston, midwife.

At West Grinstead, 38, Mr. Alexander Kyffin, son of Mr. A. K. of Oswestry.

At Newtown, Mrs. Bore, of Lower Oakley.

At Pulley, 78, John Flavell, esq.

The late Rev. Francis Leighton, of Ford, in this county, whose death we noticed in the *Monthly Mag.* October 1, was the only son of Herbert Leighton, esq. a captain in the army, and equeyry to the late Prince of Wales, and was born in London in the year 1747. He received his education at the school of Kingston-upon-Thames. His talents were of the brightest lustre; his acquirements vast and profound. In his early youth he was prevailed upon to print a collection of poems, inscribed to his great uncle, Gen. Francis Leighton, under the title of "The Muse's Blossoms." As a scholar and linguist, the extent of his information was astonishing: and in this respect he was scarcely surpassed by any of his contemporaries. He was well read in Spanish; acquainted with the Hebrew, Welsh, Irish, Anglo-Saxon, and German; and had lately commenced the study of the Swedish. This rare combination of acquirements Mr. L. adorned by manners the most unassuming. In etymological researches he was singularly successful: his ample command of languages fitted him more than most men for this task: in conversation he loved to erect them into an irrefragable proof of the Mosaic account of the origination of nations. Whenever he thought the constitution of his country in danger, or the truth of his religion assaulted, he stepped forward with alacrity; and his speeches on public occasions, in Shrewsbury, were heard with deference, and are remembered with admiration. The columns of the Shrewsbury Chronicle were occasionally honoured by his pen. At an early period he meditated a "History of Shropshire," but circumstances, which we cannot cease to lament, prevented this design from being carried into effect. If it had been executed, it is probable the world would have seen a topographical work superior

to any that has ever appeared in this country.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

There was lately growing against the Bear public-house, half way from Kidderminster to Broadwaters, a vine which is thought to produce as much or perhaps more fruit annually than any tree of the kind in the kingdom: it had upon it 2560 bunches.

*Married.*] At Hagley, Mr. Edwin Holford, of Kidderminster, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Wythes, of Bryan's Green.

Mr. Thomas Welch, of Kidderminster, to Miss Eliza Bingley, of Islington.

Mr. W. Morrall, of Alcester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Thompson, of Stourbridge.

Mr. Leaver, to Miss Amot, daughter of — A. esq. of Stourbridge.

Mr. William Davis, to Miss Elizabeth Matthey, of Barbourne.

At Peopleton, Mr. Thomas Workman Day, of the Hydes, to Miss Dineley, only daughter of Mr. Josiah D.

*Died.*] At Worcester, 56, Martin Barr, esq. one of the proprietors of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works, who, as a public and private character, will be long and sincerely lamented.

Suddenly, 77, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. Benjamin H. Mercer, Dudley.

At Stourbridge, Thomas Pidcock, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and a major in the army.—97, Mrs. Iddius.

In the county of Caithness, the Rev. William Sutherland.

At Sidmouth, the Hon. Felicia Jemima Lygon, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Beauchamp, of Maddesfield Court.

Mr. William King, of Coulbourne-brook, near Stourbridge, one of the Society of Friends.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A poor insane creature of the name of Glover, who lately destroyed his father and mother, has since destroyed himself in Monmouth gaol.

*Married.*] At Aymstry, Mr. Downes, of Moor Hall, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. Turner, of Aymstry Court.

William Monkhouse, esq. of Sirhowy, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Powell, of Monmouth.

At Kimmersley, the Rev. John Rogers, of Bedstone, to Miss Deykes, of Newchurch.

At Sutton, T. Gibbons, esq. of that place, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Wood, of Magdalene College.

At Monmouth, George Rous Keogh, esq. of Kilbide, to Marianne, second daughter of Major-general Molyneux.

At Much Marcle, Thomas Hawkins, esq. of Preston-Court, to Frances, youngest daughter of S. Clinton, esq.

Mr. W. Sanders, of Donnington, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Chambers, esq.

*Died.*] At the Cinders, 76, much regretted, Mr. Yarrington.—At Bollingham, 36, Mr. Peregrine Prince, jun. deeply regretted.—At Pontrylas, 44, Julia, wife of Mr. William Adams.—At Over-Monnow, Mr. Prosser.

At his seat, the Ware, 71, William Parry, esq. one of the senior and most active magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Hereford. The loss of this gentleman will long be felt by the public at large, and deeply lamented throughout the extensive circle of his friends.

At Newport, 70, John Brewer, esq. a person who, in an extensive course of medical practice, had secured to himself, by his professional knowledge, no mean reputation; and, by the maintenance of the most inflexible integrity, and the exercise of the purest humanity, in all the walks of life, his name stands eminently exalted.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The new established Corn-Market in the Exchange, Bristol, has been regularly opened. The boxes in which samples are exhibited, upon the plan of Mark-lane, form a line on the south side.

By the scientific arrangements of J. M. Hillhouse, esq. an attempt has been made to raise the William Miles, West-Indian, from the lock of Cumberland Basin, at Bristol, in which she was bilged, by means of an immense tank capable of displacing from 6 to 800 tons of water. All difficulties were ultimately overcome, and she has been brought safely into the dock!

A General Meeting of the proprietors of the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, was lately held in the Room, Mr. Alderman Daniel in the chair. Its immediate object was to take into consideration the propriety of procuring an Act of Parliament for the protection of its property.

The Building Committee of the Bristol Infirmary have provided cold, warm, and vapour baths; and built a new wing capable of accommodating fifty patients. These various improvements cost 10,370*l*. The Rev. John Rowe, for his unrelenting attention, has received the public thanks of the Institution.

A very singular attempt appears at this time to be making, by a party in the town of Tewkesbury, at the head of which is a Mr. Marten, to deprive the ancient and respectable corporation of that town of some of its usual tolls.

*Married.*] Mr. Richard Taylor, of the Culver-House, to Miss Sarah Carter, of Arlingham.

Mr. Francis Greville Prideaux, of Bristol, to Miss Frances Catherine Rudhall.

Mr. Mills, architect, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Daniels, of Ebley.

Mr.



Mr. Pearce, to Miss Prudence Chandler, both of Pagan Hill.

At Clifton, Richard Langslow, esq. to Lydia, youngest daughter of John Coles, esq. of New London.

William Millard, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph Stafford, esq. of Kingsdown.

Mr. George Coupland, to Miss Elizabeth Turner, both of Bristol.

Mr. Eden Thomas Jones, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Lane, both of Bristol.

Mr. Henry Peters, to Ann, second daughter of Mrs. Mary Reynolds, both of South Cerney.

At Stroud, Mr. Butt, to Miss Maria Harmer, of Cam's-Cross.

J. H. Buterworth, esq. to Mary-Ann, only child of Thomas Stock, esq. of Henbury-Court.

At Chipping Camden, the Hon. Thomas Eden, to Miss Horsman, only daughter and heiress of John H. esq.

Mr. John Nicholas Gardiner, to Miss Sarah Jennings, of Saint George's.

Mr. Thomas Haggett, of Clifton, to Miss Jane Burbridge, of Bristol.

Mr. John Hill, to Hester, second daughter of Mr. John Burge, both of Henbury.

At Bristol, Mr. Henry Collis, to Miss Maria Hillier; and Mr. Edward Parkin, to Miss Elizabeth Hillier.—Mr. Henry Shives, to Miss Abigail Bryant, of Callowhill-street.

William Bush, esq. of Alveston, to Miss Alice Whitnuck, of Hanham.

*Died.* At Gloucester, 82, Mr. Skerrington, at his house on the Westgate Bridge, known by the name of the Beggar's Opera, or Cripple College, a lodging-house for all kinds of beggars, which he kept for a number of years. He made up from 50 to 60 beds nightly; had 240 pair of sheets, and a like number of blankets, with counterpanes, and other furniture to correspond. He died worth 1500*l.* in the stocks. Seventy guineas, and a peck of silver, were found in the coal-hole.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. G. S.—38, Mr. Edward Poole, of the Excise.—Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Powell, of Northgate-street.

At Westbury, Mr. John Allen.

At Bristol, suddenly, Mr. Stewart, of Host-street, lapidary and jeweller, a lineal descendant of the family that gave birth to the royal branch of the Stuarts, and son of Major S. who fell a victim at the disastrous siege of Carthage.—Sincerely regretted, Mrs. Boulnois, of Queen-square.

At Sandhurst, Mrs. Dancer.

At Marshfield, Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. J. F. Woodward. Her death was occasioned by her cloaths catching fire, when in a neighbour's house. *Again and again we repeat our advice to lie down in such cases.*

At Twynning, Mr. Roberts.

At Cam, 90, Mr. James Holloway.

At Highbridge House, 80, Samuel Baker, esq. respected and beloved.

At Cheitenham, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Robert H. esq. of Castle Madock.

At his seat at Mickleton, 68, Walwyn Graves, esq. lord of that and other manors in Gloucester, Worcester, and Herefordshire.

At Arlingham, 51, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, 24 years vicar of that parish.

At Hyde, 85, John Hes, esq.

At Ebley, Mr. William Norris, baker; and Mr. Nathaniel Beard, clothier.

At Randwick, Mrs. Butt.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. Wm. Van Mildert, D.D. is appointed Regius Professor of the University of Oxford, vice Dr. Cowley, promoted to the see of London.

The Rev. J. Cole, D.D. Rector of Exeter College, who had been previously nominated by the Chancellor of the University, has been admitted Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing, being the fourth year.—*Pro-Vice-Chancellors*—Rev. W. Landon, D.D. Provost of Worcester College; the Rev. J. Parsons, D.D. Master of Balliol College; the Rev. T. Lee, D.D. President of Trinity College; the Rev. F. Hodson, D.D. Principal of Brasenose College.

*Married.* Edward Francis Colston, esq. of Filkin's Hall, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Robert Davies, esq. of Farthingville, Cork.

Mr. Buckingham, of Trinity College, to Miss Withers, of Cowley.

Capt. Owens, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Stevens, of Barford.

At Witney, John William Clinch, esq. banker, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cripps.

*Died.* At Oxford, deeply regretted, Mr. Stephen Smith, printer.—77, Mrs. Cook, of Christ Church.—81, Mrs. Mary Padbury, of Holiwell.—In Broad-street, 46, Mr. J. F. Salisbury, apothecary.—Mr. William Burbridge, formerly a printer, but who had some years kept a respectable school in St. Clement's.

At Shipton upon Cherwell, 61, the Rev. John Ashmole, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, in which he was admitted to the degree of B.A. in the year 1773, and to the degree of M.A. in the year 1777.

At Kidlington, Mr. W. Hill.

At Banbury, much regretted, Mr. Milward, ironmonger.

At Binsey, 71, Mr. George Palmer.

At Garsington, Mr. Roberts, farmer.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A canal is projected from Aylesbury to Abingdon, but considerable opposition is threatened.

*Married.* The Rev. Stephen Matthews, of Tylehurst, to Marian, only daughter of the late Samuel Ingle, esq.

Captain

Captain Mercer, R.H.A. eldest son of General M. to Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Price, of Farringdon.

The Rev. J. Gilchrist, to Miss Deborah Champion, of Reading.

The Rev. M. Plumley, rector of New Windsor, to Miss Buckner.

At Aylesbury, J. Dawney, esq. to Miss Maria Chapman.

At Haddenham, Mr. James Wells, of Stadhampton, to Miss Paine.

At Speen, Mr. W. Butt, of Sidmonton, to Jane Frances, daughter of the late Capt. Samson Baker.

Mr. Valentine Parsons, of Blueberry Farm, to Keziah, second daughter of Mr. Edward Bryan, of Stanton Prior.

Dr. Chapman, of Windsor, to Miss Young, of Datchett.

*Died.* At Twyford-lodge, 76, Mr. Wm. Harper, son, an opulent grazier.

At Evesham, 75, Mr. Robert Reynolds, of Farringdon, one of the Society of Friends. His life was uniformly marked with charitable and benevolent actions; and his remains were followed to the grave by a numerous body of friends and neighbours.

At Chesham, Mr. Charles How.—At Abingdon, Mr. Tombes Bravin.—At Stoke-Hammond, Mr. A. Smith.

At Beaumont Lodge, William, youngest son of Viscount Ashbrook.

#### BEDS. AND HERTS.

A fire lately destroyed Messrs. Longman and Dickinson's paper-manufactory, at Nash Mill. The curious and valuable machinery for making paper, being in detached buildings, were fortunately preserved, as was the dwelling-house.

*Married.* At Stockerston, the Rev. G. Owsley Fenwicke, M.A. of Toddington, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of R. Walker, esq.

Mr. Jos. White, of Standon, to Miss Sayer, of Ware.

At Rickmansworth, J. C. Stevens, esq. of Hale, to Miss Harriet Sedgwick.

William Smith, esq. of Hemel Hempstead, to Miss Eliz. Grover.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, to Miss Martha Beaumont, of Bishop's Stortford.

*Died.* At Hoddesdon, 88, Lady Hickes. At Graveley, the Rev. Thelwall Salisbury, rector of that place.

At King's Langley, 72, Geo. Crawford, esq.—At Theobald's Lodge, Miss Richards.

At Rickmansworth, 27, Mrs. G. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. E. H.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.* J. H. Richardson, esq. 9th L.D. to Matilda, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Isham, of Lamport.

R. Whitechurch, esq. of Elsworth, to Miss Herbert, of Welford.

At Weymouth, Joseph Wright, esq. of

Kettering, to Miss Bosworth, of Pamp's Hall.

*Died.* At Banbury, Thomas Morrey, sergeant in the Northamptonshire militia.

In India, Lieut. W. Abbey, third son of R. A. esq. of Northampton.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

The Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at the Rose Inn, in Cambridge, on Saturday last, the Earl of Hardwicke, President, in the chair; when thirty silver cups were delivered by his Lordship, as prizes, to the successful candidates, and various new premiums were proposed and agreed to; amongst which was one by the noble president, (as a donation of his own), viz. a prize of 50l. to the occupying tenant of a farm in Cambridgeshire, of not less than one hundred acres, which should be adjudged to be in the best husband-like condition in the year 1815.

The following gentlemen have been elected of the Caput at Cambridge, for the year ensuing:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Philip Douglas, D.D. Corpus Christi College, Divinity.

Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D. Jesus College, Law.

Thomas Ingle, M.D. Peter-house College, Physic.

W. Holmes, B.D. Emmanuel College, Sen. Non. Regent.

J. D. Hustler, M.A. Trinity College, Sen. Regent.

The Rev. Wm. Chafy, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College; Master of that Society.

The Hon. and Rev. G. Neville, M.A. of Magdalen College, admitted Master of that Society.

*Married.* The Rev. J. Mayor, to Miss C. Pratt, of Peterborough.

*Died.* At Kimbolton, Mr. Palmer, an eminent tanner.

At Cambridge, Mr. Brett, of Jesus College.—In Silver-street, Mrs. L. M. A. Neale.—84, Mrs. Clarke, mother of Dr. John C.—In Jesus-lane, 74, John Haggerston, esq. who had formerly been in the profession of the law.—At his chambers in Trinity-hall, after only an hour's previous illness, much lamented by a large circle of friends, the Rev. Joseph Jowett, LL.D. regius professor of civil law, and vicar of Wethersfield, in Essex. He was many years Fellow and Tutor of Trinity-hall, where he proceeded LL.B. 1775, LL.D. 1780.—Much respected, Mrs. Staples, wife of Mr. P. K. S.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. W. S. of Bridge-street.

At St. Neot's, Mr. Francis Rex, a considerable merchant.

At Chesterton, 65, the Rev. Dr. Fowl.



At Peterborough Palace, 85, the Right Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough. His Lordship was educated at Westminster school, and was elected from the royal foundation of that school, to a scholarship of Trinity-college, in this University, where he proceeded B.A. in 1746-7, among the higher wranglers of that year. He took the degree of M.A. at the usual period, and was for some time a Fellow of his college. He was created Bishop of Bristol in 1792, and translated to this see in 1794. The characteristic features of this amiable and venerable prelate were, inflexible integrity, and great purity of principle. His example, like the precepts which he taught, uniformly displayed, in a most engaging light, the genuine character of true religion, in combining a cheerful with a pious deportment.

## NORFOLK.

All parties, as well those who think this war was necessary, as those who are unable to trace any just grounds for it, have warmly concurred in the rejoicings on the late intelligence of the retreat of the French from Leipsic to the Rhine; because it is thought and hoped by all, that a change in the relations of the belligerents may be likely to lead to PEACE. The provincial papers from the North, South, East, and West, describe the rejoicings as so universal, that it would be invidious to particularize single towns and cities.

*Married.*] Captain J. Howes, to Miss Hortensia Libbis, of Southtown.

Mr. Philip Taylor, druggist, of Norwich, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Robert Fitch, surgeon, of Ipswich.

Mr. Beane, of Horning, to Miss Amelia Cubitt, of Beeston St. Lawrence.

John Jackson, esq. to Miss Ann Ebbetts, late of Hellesdon.

Mr. Samuel Coleman, to Miss Rackham, of St. Stephen, Norwich.

Mr. Crawcour, of Norwich, to Miss Alexander, of Chatham.

Mr. Mingay, of Lynn, to Miss Dodman, of Thornham.

Edward Smith, esq. of East Dereham, to Miss Eliz. Bidwell, second daughter of Woodward B. esq. of Croxton.

Simon Smalridge Hore, esq. of Exeter, to Sarah, daughter of Chas. Sanders, esq. of Stoke Ferry.

*Died.*] Aged 63, the Rev. Marmaduke Ward, A.M. of Trunch, Rector of Hornington, in Lincolnshire, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Lynn, 45, Mr. Samuel Skipp.—Mrs. Forster.—67, Mrs. Winnop.—46, Mr. R. Barrett.

In her 101st year, Mrs. Mary Gibbs, sister to the late Mr. Wm. G. surgeon, of New Buckenham.

At Thuxton, 26, Mr. Philip Reynolds.

At Norwich, 27, Emily, only daughter of Mr. Martyn Willement.—48, Mrs. Eliz. Ann Herring.—53, Mr. Charles Rivett, musician and dancing master, of St. Stephen's.—76, S. Pye, esq. attorney-at-law, of St. Martin's Palace.—90, Mrs. Sarah Stannard.—27, Mr. Edward Hall, of St. Gregory's.—In the Old Haymarket, 33, Mr. George Back.—66, Mr. Thos. Turner, of Ber-street.—45, Mr. Sam. Cuttriss.

At Bilbey, after a long affliction, Miss Sutton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert S. the celebrated inoculator of Bury.

At Little Witchingham, 57, Mr. John Reynolds.

At Yarmouth, 78, Mrs. Ranney, mother of J. F. R. esq. solicitor.

At Swaffham, the Rev. Mr. Sharpin.

At Wells, Mrs. Ploughman, wife of Mr. W. P.

At Hockwold cum Wilton, 65, Edward Billingsley, esq. who had served the office of High Sheriff of this county.

At Hoveton, Mrs. Woolsey.

At Wymondham, 67, Mr. Thomas C. Watson.

At Kenninghall, suddenly, 74, Mrs. Sarah Cooke.

At Hevingham, at an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Athow.

At Dereham, 70, Lady Fenn, relict of Sir John F. and sister of the late J. Frere, esq. M.P. of Roydon. It may be truly said of this lady, that her whole life was spent in doing good. Her productions for the benefit of the rising generation, under the feigned names of *Mrs. Lovechild* and *Mrs. Teachwell*, will remain lasting monuments of her philanthropy; for her labours were all gratuitous. The following are part of her numerous productions:—The Child's Grammar, the Mother's Grammar, Parsing Lessons to correspond with them, Short Sermons, the Sunday Miscellany, the Family Miscellany, the Infant's Friend, in two parts, a Spelling Book on a new plan, Cobwebs to Catch Flies, Footsteps to Mrs. Trimmer's Sacred History, Grammatical Amusements, the Art of Teaching in Short, Short History of Insects, The Friend of Mothers, &c. &c. Perhaps her books paved the way to the improvements in the new systems of education which have taken place within these forty years, when she began to write and circulate her tracts. Mrs. Barbauld and Mrs. Trimmer followed her.

## SUFFOLK.

A bill of indemnity is preparing for the purpose of exonerating the clergy of the diocese of Norwich from the penalties incurred by not giving the proper notices required under the non-residence act. Informations are said to have been laid against

against 197 pluralists and others, for not conforming to the *letter* of the law. At a meeting of the clergy of the diocese, held at Stowmarket, Nov. 15, the members for the county were requested to confer with government, and to take such parliamentary measures as shall appear necessary; and the clergy within the diocese, or in the neighbouring dioceses, against whom actions may be brought, were requested to send their names to Mr. Dalton, solicitor, Bury.

A Steam Packet intended to navigate between Yarmouth and Harwich, is in a state of forwardness. It will pass to Harwich and return daily; and its interior arrangements comprehend every accommodation for passengers.

*Married.*] John Forsett, esq. to Miss Andrews, both of Ipswich.

Edmund Freeman, esq. captain in the West Suffolk M. to Miss Margaret Hughes, daughter of W. H. esq. of Wexford.

George Palmer, esq. of the 63d reg. to Miss Power, of Ipswich.

W. A. Stanford, esq. of Framlingham, to Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Pretymann, esq. of Steke parish.

Rev. Robert Kedington, A.M. of Barbergh-hall, to Miss Catherine Rodwell, of Baylham.

Mr. Henry Capon, to Miss Isabella Baker, both of Ipswich.

*Died.*] At Clare, Miss Banson.

At Pakenham, Mr. John Payne.

At Woolpit, 80, Mr. Charles Bumpstead.

At Gillingham, 42, Richard Goddard, gent. leaving a wife and ten children to lament their loss.

At Stradbroke, 39, Mr. Last, surgeon.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Griggs, wife of A. G. esq.—At Brockley, Mr. George How.

At Debach, 82, Mrs. Geater, of Thistle-ton-hall.

At Sturston, 90, Mrs. Clark, relict of the late O. C. esq.

At Bury, Mrs. Addison, of the Churchyard.—32, Mr. Martin Rampling.—Mr. James Guy, of Hopton.

At Marlesford, 38, Mr. Wm. Orford.

At Shotley, 66, the Rev. Waldegrave Battely.

At Beccles, 20, Miss H. D. Burrows.

At Shelland, 56, Mrs. Charlotte Rush.

At Eye, 23, Miss M. A. Penning.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Heard, of Bassingborn Hall, to Miss Maria Heard, of Seckford Hall.

Mr. Lugar, of Dedham, to Miss Amy Skoulding, of Halesworth.

Mr. Samuel Searle, of Saffron Walden, to Miss Charlotte Smales, of Walworth.

The Rev. Stephen Percy, of Guildford, to Miss Clayden, of Stansted.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Bradfield, to Miss Bickmore, of Harkstead.

T. Cocks, esq. of Weston Colville, to Miss M. Smith, of Colchester.

Mr. J. Cutts, of Halstead, to Miss Haiden.

Jon. Peake, esq. of Darrington House, to Miss R. Smith.

At Maldon, Mr. W. Collis, of Chelmsford, to Miss Nash.

Mr. Sweeting, of Burnham, to Miss M. Cobbin.

J. Martin, esq. of Billericay, to Miss Eliz. Howell, of Oswestry.

At Great Coggleshall, Mr. C. E. Thorn, to Miss E. Unwin.

Mr. J. Scruby, of Abbot's Roothing, to Miss Cruish, of High Roothing.

At Bocking, Mr. Garrard, to Miss Baker, of Colchester.

*Died.*] At Yeldham, 88, Mrs. Ingle, relict of W. I. esq.

At Hornchurch, Mrs. Reynell, relict of the Rev. W. H. R.

Within the rules of the King's Bench, 75, the Rev. Francis Stone, some years ago rector of Cold Norton, in Essex, and well known for the proceedings against him, in the ecclesiastical court, which terminated in his being deprived of his living, by the late Dr. Porteus, bishop of London.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. Birch, of Weddington, and sister to Sir H. B. Dudley, bart.

At Great Burfield, 22, Miss Marian Sproule.

At Stormer Hall, R. P. Todd, esq.

At Walton Hall, 60, Mr. B. Barnard.

At Saffron Waldon, Mrs. Searle.

At Ongar, Mr. G. Williams, a brewer of respectability.

At Spain's Hall, S. Ruggles, esq. justice of the peace, and author of a valuable treatise on the Poor Laws, and other works.

At Colchester, 79, J. Round, esq. barrister at law.

At Dedham, 78, Mrs. Agnes Gardner.

#### KENT.

A turnpike road is projected from Stur-rey-street, Canterbury, to Herne bay.

*Married.*] J. G. Brett, esq. of Brompton Grove, to Miss Dorothy Best, of Chilton Park.

At Goudhurst, R. Springett, esq. to Miss A. E. Mathews.

Mr. J. Cackett, Chatham, to Miss Susan Tress, of Troy Town.

At Deal, Mr. Hope, surgeon, to Miss Tavener.

S. Hopley, esq. of Tenterden, to Miss Charlotte Boorman.

Joseph Constable, esq. of Woolwich, to Miss Harriet Selby.

*Died.*] At Dover, 91, Mrs. Johns.—Lieut. Webb.—89, Mrs. Hopper.

At



At Birchington, George Friend, esq.—  
At Folkestone, 46, Mr. W. Andrews.—At  
Tenderden, 81, S. Landseil, esq.—70, Mr.  
James Bugar.—At Sturry, Mr. E. Thorpe.  
At Chewing, 81, Mr. Thomas Hyder,  
leaving 77 grand-children and great-grand-  
children.

At Upchurch, 75, Mr. Thos. Reader.—  
At East Lenham, Mrs. Winder.—Mrs.  
Bottle.—At Borden, 65, Mrs. Hunt.—At  
Bobbing, 48, Mrs. Overy.—At Lymport,  
86, Mrs. Marshall.

At Canterbury, 72, Edward Scudamore,  
esq. many years an eminent surgeon.—Mrs.  
Blaxland.—69, Mrs. Eliz. Ludd.—82, Mrs.  
C. Chapman.—Mrs. Bullock.—Mrs. Lydia  
Cheavale.—99, Mrs. Sarah Archer.—Mr.  
S. Potwine.—82, Mrs. Hopkins.—At Smar-  
den, 41, Mr. John Ottway.—At Petham,  
80, Mrs. Turmine.

At Bath, 80, William Evelyn, esq. of  
St. Clare's, where he long supported an  
hospitable mansion, and formerly M. P.  
for Hythe during a period of thirty-four  
years.

At Trowley, Mr. Beake.—At Ramsgate,  
69, Mr. T. Stroud.—At Sandwich, Mr.  
Isaac Epps.—Mrs. Hicks.—At Maidstone,  
76, Edw. Argles, esq. many years a re-  
spected magistrate.—79, Mr. John Scoons.  
—At Sandate, Mr. Reynolds.—At Faver-  
sham, 66, Mr. Sept. Squire.—At Ashford,  
57, Mr. W. Flint.—At Yalding, Mrs.  
Jeffrey.—At Romney, 29, Mrs. Wenn.—  
At Haistow, 72, Mr. James Ayres.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Standfast, to Miss Peck,  
of Bognor.

*Died.*] At Arundel, Miss M. M. Evans;  
she had been confined to her bed upwards  
of twelve years, in consequence of having  
swallowed, at various times, a quantity of  
needles, ten pieces of which had been  
extracted from different parts of her body  
previous to her death.

At Brighton, Mr. Shee.—Mr. Buckwell.

At Chichester, 84, Mr. Humphrey Wol-  
ferston.

At Horsham, 29, Mr. Hobbs.—33,  
Miss Challice.

At Felpham, Mr. R. Peerman.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

Potts, the master of passage vessels to  
Ryde, was lately fined 5l. for imposing  
more than his fare, and committed to  
Bridewell for insolence. Nowhere are  
impositions more intolerable than at this  
place.

*Married.*] The Rev. Geo. Rashleigh, to  
Miss Worsley, of Gatcombe.

At Winchester, Elliott Seward, esq. to  
Miss E. L. M. Pattison.

W. Padwick, esq. of Warblington-house,  
to Miss Grace Taylor.

Mr. J. Witt, to Miss Chester, both of  
Southampton.

*Died.*] At Winchester, suddenly, 73,  
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Mr. Chas. Higgins.—78, Mrs. Over.—91,  
Mr. Smith, in the Soke.

At Portsea, Mrs. Allport.—Mr. David  
Waldron.—82, Mrs. Gammon.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Richardson, of the  
Custom House.

At Lymington, Mrs. E. Barton, a woman  
of whom it may be truly said, no one knew  
her who does not lament her death.

At Holywell House, Mrs. Minchin,  
much regretted.

At Calshot, suddenly, Sir H. Burrard.  
—See London.

At Minstead, 66, Mrs. Purkiss.

At Havant, in years, Mrs. Fielder.—90,  
Mr. John Ford.

At Halfway Houses, Mr. Spear.

At Southampton, 69, M. Woodyear, esq.  
—Miss Pollen, sister of Sir J. P.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Coppell.

At Gosport, Mrs. Bache.

At Bedhampton, 62, Mr. W. Lock.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Notice is given, that a market for the  
exhibition and sale of wool is established  
at Warminster.

*Married.*] At Enferd, Mr. John Ficher,  
late of Wanlip, to Sarah, third daughter of  
Job Gibbs, esq. of Compton.

The Rev. W. Wapshare, of the Close,  
Salisbury, to Miss C. A. Austin, of En-  
sbury.

The Rev. G. A. Budermann, of Malms-  
bury, to Miss Helen Price, of Gloucester.

Mr. C. Blake, of Ford, to Miss Anne  
Towzey, of Idniston.

Mr. I. Hyde, of Salterton, to Miss Mar-  
tin, of Fovent.

Peter Awdry, esq. of Seend, to Eliza,  
youngest daughter of the late Anthony  
Guy, esq. of Chippenham.

Cha. Gordon, esq. of Auchries, to Miss  
Mary Maker, of Aylsbear.

*Died.*] Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev.  
Thos. T. Rector of Luckington; leaving  
a disconsolate husband and numerous fa-  
mily to lament their loss.

At Westbury, Mr. William Vine, late  
steward to the Earl of Abingdon.

In his 61st year, the Rev. T. Ripley,  
rector of Wotton Bassett.

At Tilshead Academy, Mrs. Tucker,  
wife of Mr. T. of that establishment, deeply  
lamented by a large family.

At Ham, J. H. Watts, esq.

At Devises, Miss Sarah Hook.

At Hulvington, Mr. Jacob Bullock.

At Salisbury, 86, Mr. W. Snook.

At Warminster, Mrs. Armstrong, of the  
bank there.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A new church is building at Bathwick,  
and every subscriber of 100l. is entitled to  
a pew holding eight persons. The want  
of new churches is severely felt in all  
populous neighbourhoods; and the appro-  
priation of a million of our war expendi-  
ture

ture to this object would be to discharge a debt owing to the religion and morality of the country. A single million thus employed, would build and endow 100 new churches, at 10,000*l.* per church.

Mr. Peacock, overseer of the Abbey parish, Bath, collected in lieu of illuminations, by small contributions from the inhabitants, such a sum as, in the aggregate, procured a good dinner for the numerous poor of the parish.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Coles, of Wookey-hole, to Miss Bacon, of Piper's-inn.

Capt. C. Maitland, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Jos. Spry, esq. of Bath.

Capt. Robert Fraser, of the 82d reg. to Miss Sarah Forbes McLeod, of Inverness.

George Haynes, esq. to Miss Jane Smith, of Somerset-place, Bath.

At Road, Mr. W. Bailey, to Mrs. Noad.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Meggs, of Burlington-street.—In the Crescent, General Sir William Meadows, K.B. colonel of the 7th dragoons, and governor of Hull.—18, Miss M. A. Russell.—In Laura-place, 72, Mr. T. Chilton.—Mrs. Eliz. Baldwin, of Twickenham.—John Julius, esq. of St. Christopher's.—In Walcot, Mr. W. Brown.—Mr. George Wilkinson, of Abbey-street, while preparing to publish an account of a voyage to China.—48, Mr. R. Hellings, Broad-street.—In Trim-street, Mrs. Walker, deeply regretted.

At Batheaston, Mr. W. Fry.—77, Mr. Thomas Lewis.

At Wells, Mr. G. Perkins, son of Mr. P. organist.

At Rowden-hill, Mrs. Meryweather, relict of James M. esq. of Freshford.

At Charlton, Susanna, daughter of the late George Petty, of Esher, esq. and relict of James Walwyn, esq.

At Dunster, Miss Ann Crang, eldest daughter of Mr. C. surgeon, much lamented.

At Uphill, lamented by a numerous family, Maria, the wife of Robt. Woolf, esq.

At Highridge house, near Dundry, aged 80, Samuel Baker, esq. Deeds of charity distinguished his life.

At Shepton Mallet, suddenly, Mr. Gane, of Halcombe.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

Lately arrived from France, at his father's house in Great Canford, Capt. Brice, of the 6d regiment dragoon guards. He was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera, and has been a prisoner four years at Verdun. Bonaparte signed his with four other wounded officers' passports, at Dresden, the beginning of September. They report that the prisoners are well treated at Verdun, and that their parole is six miles round the town. They also state, that the harvest has been more abundant this year in France than was ever remembered.—*Sherborne Journal.*

*Married.*] Mr. Cooper, surgeon, of Weymouth, to Miss Stone.

At Mere, Mr. John Lander, to Miss Dewdney.

*Died.*] At Wonford Eagle, 60, Mr. John Bridge, a very eminent farmer, who was often visited by the King when at Weymouth.

At Sherborne, 90, Mr. Robert Whitehead.—Miss S. Miller.

At Bourton, Mrs. Maggs, much regretted.

At Dorchester, 86, Mrs. Jacob.—The Rev. H. Evans, rector of Glanfield Wotton.

At Studland, Francis Fane, esq. younger brother of J. Fane, esq. member for this county, and cousin to the Earl of Westmoreland, and himself many years representative for the county; a man universally esteemed and regretted.

At Nether Compton, the Rev. J. C. Goodden, LL.B. and a magistrate.

At Blandford, Miss Hill.—Mrs. Dansey.

At Sherston, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Mr. T.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

From the commencement of the Breakwater at Plymouth, 125,848 tons of stone have been deposited in the ocean on the line appointed for the course of the work. Already this accumulating but infant barrier against the waves exhibits its influence. In every gale, while the sea rages without, the water within the breakwater is almost quiescent.

One hundred and eleven parishes have petitioned parliament for a bill to establish a fair and equal county rate, at present preposterously unequal. A general bill seems desirable, as the same question is now agitated in several other counties.

Various eminent schools in the western counties advertise, as a feature recommendatory of their establishments, that they have adopted "the interrogative system of Blair, Goldsmith, Barrow, and Adair." In truth, this system seems to be as generally received in private and liberal education as that of Bell and Lancaster in charitable foundations, and it is an equally evident improvement.

*Married.*] Richard Hicks, esq. of the 51st regiment, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Yelverton, esq. of Bishop's Court.

Mr. Stabback, of Exeter, surgeon, to Mrs. Hyatt.

At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Bodley, merchant, to Miss Harker.

At Wiveliscombe, Mr. L. West, solicitor, to Miss A. Gore.

Mr. John Wyatt, of the Exeter Bank, to Miss Matilda Cranch.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Sweetland, wife of John S. esq. late of Gibraltar.—Mr. T. Matthews.—Mr. Thomas Sercombe, of St. Thomas.—Mrs. Smale, late of Tiverton.—Miss Mary Seth.



At Barnstaple, in an advanced age, Mrs. Wrey, relict of Major-General R. Wrey.

At Mamhead, John Waymouth, esq. late of Exeter, merchant.

At Exmouth, 90, Peter Hosche, esq. formerly of Exeter, merchant.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Pearce Rogers, esq. of Helston, one of the coroners of Cornwall, to Miss Susan Williams, of Penryn.

*Died.*] At Tregarrick, near Helston, Mrs. Harris, sister of W. H. esq. of Rosewarne.

At Penzance, 81, Mrs. Mary Usticke, relict of the Rev. H. U.

#### WALES.

Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, and Sir T. Boulden Thompson, accompanied by Mr. Rennie, Mr. Hall, &c. have made a survey of the new Royal Dock-yard in Milford-haven. It is to be about four miles higher up the haven than Milford, and on the *Pembroke side*, on a spot called *PATER-CHURCH*, which was purchased by the Ordnance Board about fifty years ago, for the purpose of erecting a fort, part of which was built, but never completed. The great increase of the royal navy, and the consequent want of accommodation for repairs in the old dock-yards, has long engaged the attention of the public boards: Northfleet, Southampton, Falmouth, and Scilly, have each had their advocates; but this grand haven is now justly preferred. The fee-simple of the land at Pater-Church belongs to government, and consists of above forty acres, and the greatest part is a solid bed of limestone; of course the excavation for the graving docks will be paid for by the lime which it will produce. The depth of water is so great, that a first-rate might be within a cable's length of the shore, and, from the land-locked situation, in perfect still water; and for its size, it will be the completest dock-yard in the kingdom. Contracts for building, &c. are already advertised.

It is proposed also to construct a bridge, &c. from Milford to Hakin, under an act of parliament.

A Pembrokehire Dispensary is to be established at Haverfordwest, having Lords Milford, Kensington, &c. for its patrons.

*Died.*] At Heathfield Lodge, Swansea, Sir Gabriel Powell, an active magistrate, &c.

At Newton House, Mrs. Anne Gibbon, — At Milford, 40, Aiken Laurence, esq.

John Barton, esq. of Wrexham.

At Llandegai, 63, Mr. Defford, architect and surveyor.

At Carnarvon, Mrs. Morgan, relict of T. M. esq.

At Kidwelly, Mrs. Esther Kymer.

#### SCOTLAND.

On trenching with the plough a field possessed by William Hunter, esq. at the Knows, a number of stone coffins were lately uncovered. These are ranged in

rows from south to north, with the heads to the west; and, as far as examined, cover an extent of ground measuring in length fifty-four yards, and in breadth twenty-six. They are computed to exceed 500 in number. Each coffin lies about two or three inches from the side of the other, with the heads in exact lines, and about two or three feet from each row. They are formed of flat stones neatly joined together on the sides, and in the exact form of our present coffins, and covered on the top with flag-stones; some of them laid with stones in the bottom, others not. It appears the stones have been brought from the adjoining sea-shore. What were uncovered were found full of sea-sand, which being carefully removed, a human skeleton was discovered lying entire from head to foot. The bones, excepting the skulls, on being taken out, crumbled to dust; but the teeth were in complete preservation, not one wanting, and appeared to have belonged to persons dying in the prime of life. The coffins appear to have been formed exactly to the length of the different bodies: the longest measured six feet nine inches, the shortest five feet three inches. The thigh bones are of a great length and thickness, and one jaw-bone was discovered of a prodigious size. Towards the west end of the burial-ground there are evident marks of bodies that have been consumed by fire, but it has not been ascertained what extent of ground these covered. The farm has been in possession of the same family for three generations back; and it is said a tradition has been handed down that a battle was fought there, and that those who were killed were buried on that spot, which was then a rising ground, and always kept sacred from the touch of the plough, until the present possessor ploughed it over many years ago, at which time a few coffins were discovered.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Robert Kerr, esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

At Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, at an advanced age, Mrs. Betty Johnstone, sister to the late Sir William Pulteney, bart. and the last of the Weston-Hall family.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] In Dublin, 64, Sir Barry Colles Meredyth, bart. father of Sir Joshua M. of Cheltenham; and, on the following day, at Cheltenham, 35, Lady Maria Colles Meredyth, wife of the above Sir Joshua M. bart. — In Merrion square, 70, Miss Grat-tan, sister to the Right Hon. Henry G.

At Park, near Limerick, 68, the Right Rev. Dr. Young, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick.

At Loughlin, Viscount Dillon. (See London.)

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

<b>T</b> USSIS et Dyspnœa .....	34	Typhus .....	2
Catarrhus .....	11	Rheumatismus .....	11
Pertussis .....	5	Cephalalgia .....	3
Asthma .....	2	Carditis .....	1
Peripneumonia .....	1	Amasarca .....	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	4	Vomitus .....	2
Scrofula .....	1	Dysphagia .....	1
Marasmus .....	2	Icterus .....	2
Asthénia .....	5	Dyspepsia .....	5
Hypochondriasis .....	1	Gastrodynia .....	5
Hysteria .....	2	Enterodynia .....	1
Hæmorhoides .....	2	Colica Pictonum .....	1
Morbi Infantiles .....	6	Vermes .....	3

The general complaint at present is of colds and coughs. The former in some instances have been attended with inflammation and soreness of the eyes, and pain and swelling of the glands of the neck and throat. Coughs have been particularly severe, accompanied with urgent Dyspnœa, and, in some cases, spitting of blood; in others, with a copious and exhausting expectoration of thick phlegm and mucus. Two cases of Typhus fever are recorded in the present list, but they were slight, and require little observation.

Those of hooping-cough (Pertussis) were also mild, except one, which is still under care. The patient, a girl, about eight years of age, of slender form, and very delicate habit, had been affected with hooping-cough about a month before I saw her. I found the countenance flushed, the flesh flaccid, and the general aspect indicating much languor, and debility. Respiration was quick, and performed with that peculiar sound which is present when the air-cells are impeded with phlegm or mucus. The pulse was too rapid and feeble to be ascertained; the expectoration was copious, viscid, and streaked with blood; large vesicles, containing a thin yellowish fluid, had formed on the hands and fingers. Under these circumstances it might be supposed that the physician was called in to save appearances; but not to save the patient. It was too late to bleed; there was no time, in case one remedy did not succeed, to change it for another; if the medicine now fixed upon was not the right one, all was lost. A large blister was applied to the chest; the bowels were opened with calomel; and a mixture of Digitalis, tartarized antimony, and squills, was prescribed. For three days no amendment was perceptible, but the little sufferer did not grow worse, and bore the treatment exceedingly well; her friends indeed thought her better very soon after taking the medicines. But it was not till the fifth day that I could pronounce her symptoms to be more favourable. A week has elapsed since then, and though her recovery has been progressive it has been very slow, and she still labours under extreme debility, with a quick pulse and difficult breathing. I never saw a child recover with such a rapid pulse, and if her present favourable state continues uninterrupted, it must be attributed to the Digitalis. The antimony and squills might assist the expectoration, but, from considerable experience in those articles of Materia Medica, I am satisfied they would not have succeeded in the case under consideration. I doubt whether the fox-glove (Digitalis) might not have accomplished that happy purpose alone; but in cases of danger, with a combination of symptoms, a combination of remedies is generally requisite.

Hooping-cough is propagated by contagion, though we cannot always trace its origin. It depends upon some particular state of the atmosphere, with which we are unacquainted. The disease, however, is not characterized by the act of hooping, or emitting a peculiar sound in coughing, for the disease has been ascertained to exist without such a peculiarity; and a convulsive cough resembling hooping-cough has been occasioned by the irritation of substances accidentally getting into the wind-pipe. In general the complaint runs its course favourably, the degree of its severity depending more on the constitution and circumstances of the patient, than on its own violence or malignancy. But now and then it proves highly dangerous, and the trifling, absurd, and mischievous remedies recommended as specifics, which in mild cases even, at times, do harm, in severe ones are fatal, not so much from their own qualities, but from occupying the time when active treatment is essential. The great error seems to originate in considering the disease as spasmodic; whilst inflammation is threatening the lungs and all the air vessels with their lining membranes, recourse is had to an anodyne girdle, arsenic drops, and the strongest of what are termed antispasmodics! Dissection shews the folly of such practice. When the disease terminates fatally, the appearances indicate the existence of previous inflammation in the lungs, and the inner surface of the trachea, and its remotest ramifications and tubercles; the air cells filled with phlegm, mucus, and pus; adhesion, &c. according to the nature of the case, frequently occur.

S. FOTHERGILL.  
MONTHLY



## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**W**HEAT sowing is generally finished, the seed well got in, and from the suitable weather of late, and the good working of the land, the desired breadth is every where sown. The early sown wheats continue to improve, and in some parts, should open weather continue, will be very forward and rank. The autumnal bearded or cone wheat, commonly called rivets, formerly much sown in Norfolk and Suffolk, is reported to have been some time past getting into disuse. Young clovers, and other seeds, and all the winter crops, have the most promising appearance, and no complaints at present of the slug. Turnips, particularly Swedish, good in places, will not be a heavy crop generally. Great plenty of fodder, but cattle abroad at present. Cattle markets high, and not unlikely to be at a most extravagant price in the spring, yet it is written from various quarters that the cutting butchers charge high prices for meat, although they do not buy high of the grazier, and that a regulation of the retail price of meat is as essential to the community as that of bread; but, in the mean time these regulators do not deem themselves to stand in need of any regulation.

The latter carryings of corn and beans, in backward and low grounds, have not been successful. Both have been put together in a damp and discoloured state, the beans very soft. From the droughty weather of July and August, potatoes are an inferior crop in places. Present employment of the farmer, as usual at this season, following for the spring crops, hedging, ditching, draining, &c.

Immense draughts have been made upon the stack-yards by the threshing machines; and as wheat is now getting below that price at which the farmer can afford it, in all probability barley will now take its turn at market, and wheat be withheld. Passage-boats worked by steam have been lately adopted on several rivers and canals, an improvement of the highest national consequence.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. to 7s.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—House Lamb 20s. to 25s.—Pork 7s. to 8s. 8d.—Bacon 8s. 8d.—Irish ditto 8s.—Fat 5s. 9d.—Skins 30s. to 45s.—Coarse wools rising rapidly.—Oil cake 21l. per thousand.—Potatoes 3l. to 5l.—Kidnies 6l.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 82s.—Barley 38s. to 52s.—Oats 21s. to 58s.—The quartern loaf 12½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**T**HE commercial transactions of London for two months past had not experienced any change deserving of particular notice till the retreat of the French army from the vicinity of the Elbe was announced on the 3d instant, since when considerable animation has prevailed, and some extensive purchases both of colonial and manufactured goods have been made, whilst the holders of merchandize manifest a disposition not to sell but at very advanced prices. Important, however, as the evacuation of the country between the Elbe and the Rhine is, for the present it can only be considered as enlarging the hope and expectation of a safe extended intercourse.

Sugar and coffee, from their importance, claim a priority of notice; the first of these articles now maintains an unusually high price. Brown muscovadoes, duty paid, readily command 88s. to 90s. and fine Jamaica as high as 96s. to 98s. per cwt.; but judging from the great consumption, compared with the supplies before the arrival of the fleets of next season, it is not improbable that this article may experience an advance of 10, 15, or even 25s. per cwt. At the close of the year 1810, when the war extended over the greater part of Europe, and sugar and coffee were proscribed in every port from the Gulf of Finland to the Grecian Archipelago, sugar experienced a depression in price proportionate with all other articles. The stock on hand on the 1st January, 1811, exceeded 90,000 casks in addition to an unusually large quantity in the private warehouses of the refiners and dealers, probably equal to about 55,000 hhds. more, the importation of 1811 was 160,000 casks, and the stock remaining at the close of the year 125,000 casks; the low price occasioned an increased demand for home consumption in private brewing, for which use it has proved so profitable an acquisition, as to extend the demand beyond the supply, as will be perceived by the conclusive remarks. In 1812 the importation exceeded that of 1811 by about 40,000 casks, yet the stock at the close of the year was reduced to less than 100,000 casks, and before the arrival of the fleets of the present season it was necessary to admit, for home consumption, the sugars of the French Islands, previously admissible for re-exportation only; and the stock of every description of sugar, on the 1st July, was reduced to less than 30,000 casks. The importation of the present year has already exceeded the importation of 1812, yet the stock on this date is actually less than at the close of last year. The delivery from the West India Docks since the 1st of July last, has exceeded 120,000 casks; the whole exportation in the mean time has not amounted to 50,000 casks, making no less a quantity



tity than 90,000 casks, on which duty has been paid and cleared, within a little more than four months, for home consumption. It may, however, be proper to observe, that probably 15, or 20,000 casks remain in the private warehouses of the refiners, to be re-warehoused under bond for exportation in the ensuing spring, considerable contracts having already been made to that effect; but as no further supplies of consequence are to be expected before the arrival of the fleets in May or June next, in the interval of that time a very considerable advance may reasonably be expected. In proportion as the average price of raw sugar increases, the bounty on refined sugar for exportation is diminished; and when the average price of raw exceeds 70s. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of 50s. the bounty is discontinued; an estimate may therefore be formed of the probable price of refined sugars in the course of the ensuing year.

COFFEE, for a decrease, being more dependent on a demand for exportation than sugar, may be expected to advance in price, in proportion as additional markets open for its admission. The low price, occasioned by the events of the year 1810, caused a very considerable increased consumption of coffee in this country, which is not likely to be diminished by any advance that may take place. The stock at the close of the year 1810, exceeded 1,000,000 cwt. The importation of 1811, was about 350,000 cwt. and of 1812, about 260,000 cwt. and the present year, about 400,000 cwt. The present stock is about 630,000 cwt. which makes the aggregate annual average decrease for the last three years about 500,000 cwt. It will be perceived, that the stock is by no means equal to any very great extended demand; and should the present expectation of the re-establishment of a partial intercourse throughout Europe be realized, it is not improbable but the article of coffee may experience an advance of 2, 3, or even 4l. per cwt. The French retreat to the Rhine has already occasioned a brisk demand at an advance of 10 to 12s per cwt.

The minor articles of pimento, ginger, and cocoa, are not in sufficient quantity to prevent a considerable advance should an increased demand ensue. Pimento has already commanded 1d. to 2d. per lb. advance. The stock of dye woods is considerable; but, as the present prices may be considered very low, they must experience a proportionate advance to the other products. Campeachy and Jamaica logwood, as well as Nicaragua wood have obtained 3 to 4l. per ton advance. Rum is heavy in proportion with other articles, and the price will depend much upon the result of political events. The admission of hollands and brandy may tend to counteract the article of rum attaining a proportionate advance with other articles of colonial produce.

Referring particularly to East India produce, we have to announce the arrival of a further fleet of 7 ships from Bengal and the coast. The sales which have taken place were all effected at considerably advanced prices upon preceding sales for the same articles, and the whole now bear a considerable profit on the last sale price—the Piece Goods 5 to 7 per cent.. Indigo 6d. to 9d. and Pepper 2d. per lb. The quantity of Indigo will be found such as to warrant the expectation of much higher prices being attained.

Of Cotton Wool it is difficult to form a correct opinion of the probable future result. The stock of North American Cottons is becoming every week more circumscribed, whilst the supplies of Brazil and other Cottons have a continual increase; but how far they will be found to supply the deficiency of the growth of North American Cottons, must be reserved for time to determine: a considerable advance, however, on the present prices of every description of Cotton may reasonably be expected. The exportation of both Raw Cotton and Cotton Yarn, the past season, has been very limited; and the European continent having, for the present, scarcely any other source of supply but through Great Britain, an unusual demand the ensuing season, more particularly for Yarn, may be expected. Cotton manufactured Goods are now generally full 25 to 30 per cent. higher in price than at this time last year; and from the existing demand and bare supply, a further advance to the same extent is not improbable; and Yarn may also be expected to experience an advance in the same proportion.

In reference to Tobacco, we can only repeat our former observations—a continual decrease, without any nearer prospect of fresh supplies, must necessarily cause a gradual advance: it should, however, be held in view that, as happens in nearly all cases when an article attains unprecedented high prices, it leads to extraordinary measures to obtain supplies; and although a direct importation may not be resumed, considerable supplies may arrive by neutral ships, to an extent that may reduce the price of Tobacco to nearly its average value, of one half the present prices.

Baltic Produce has been suspended in the demand since the announcement of the advance of the Allies. The holders, however, shew no disposition to sell at reduced prices; and it is difficult to form a correct opinion of the future prices of Hemp, Flax, and Tallow, at present, whilst they leave little or no profit to the importer.—They may be considered nearly one-third, and full one-fourth above fair average prices, which will render great circumspection necessary in transactions of this article the ensuing season.



Flax and Tallow at present maintain their prices, but Hemp has been sold at a decline of 4l. to 5l. per ton.

BULLION fully maintains its high price. Our Exchanges have not experienced any variation deserving of notice. The funds for the two last months have remained very steady. A new Loan of 22 millions adds another 39 millions to the funded debt, making 49 millions borrowed within the year, and leaving a still greater amount unfunded!

Premiums of Insurance from 10 to 15 gs. per cent. are expected to be 2 to 3 per cent. less, and under 10 gs. per cent. 1 to 2 per cent. less than the premiums of last season; but the season of the year prevents any fixed rates being established.


**FORMULA of the Bills of Credit to be created in virtue of the first Article of the Convention, signed on the 18th of September, between the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and of his Prussian Majesty, and with the Emperor of all the Russias, on the 30th of September, 1813, for 2½ millions sterling, or fifteen millions of Thalers.**


BY AUTHORITY of the KING and PARLIAMENT of  
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

1st Million  
issued for the Month of  
June 1813.  
1st Series.

The King's  
Arms.

1st Million  
issued for the Month of  
June 1813.  
1st Series.

No.  Thalers. { One thousand.  
1000.

No.  Thalers. { One thousand.  
1000.

The Bearer of this Certificate will be entitled, after the Exchange of the Ratification of a General Peace, to one thousand Prussian Thalers current, of 14 to the Cologne Mark weight of silver, according to the Munsuss of 1764, or the value thereof in Spanish dollars, at the rate of two Spanish dollars of the present standard, for three thalers of 1764, conformably to the conditions of a Convention concluded on the 30th of September 1813, between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Prussia.

Dated at  
the day of 1813.  
A.B.

His Britannic Majesty's  
Commissioner.

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the day of 1813.  
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His Britannic Majesty's  
Commissioner.

Memorandum.—By the 5th Article of the said Convention, the bearer of the above Certificate, on the presentation and delivery thereof at the Office of his Majesty's Commissioner at \_\_\_\_\_, will be entitled, at his option, either to have the amount thereof subscribed into a six per cent. stock, in the Transfer Books of his Britannic Majesty, in like manner as the English National Debt is subscribed in the Books of the Bank of England, or to receive in lieu thereof a Bill, bearing the like interest of six per cent. until the principal thereof shall be repaid, according to the tenor of the said Convention.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock shares fetch 152l. per cent.—West India ditto, 146l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 210l. per share.—The Grand Surrey, 85l.—And the Leicester Union, 110l.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 61l.—The Grand Junction, 35l.—And the West Middlesex, 28l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 42l.—The Globe 105½l.—And the Imperial 43l.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 27th were 61½, 5 per cent. 95½, old annuity 12½, new annuity 9½ prem.

METEOROLOGICAL

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Barometer.*  
 Highest 30.04 Nov. 5. Wind West.  
 Lowest 28.70 — 1. — Ditto.

This change  
 took place be-  
 tween the morn-  
 ings of the 30th  
 & 31st; in the for-  
 mer the mercury  
 stood at 29.45;  
 in the latter it  
 had fallen to 28.7.

Greatest }  
 variation in } 75 hun-  
 24 hours, } dredths of  
 an inch.

*Thermometer.*  
 Highest 53°. Nov. 12. Wind South.  
 Lowest 28°. — 18. Wind West.

Greatest }  
 variation in } 9°.  
 24 hours;

This variation oc-  
 curred between the  
 mornings of the 18th  
 and 19th; in the for-  
 mer the mercury was  
 at 28°, in the latter  
 at 37°.

The rain in this month has been but trifling, it will be accounted for in the next report.  
 The average height of the barometer for the month is 29.4 nearly: that of the thermo-  
 meter 59.97.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Since our article **PUBLIC AFFAIRS** was put to press at the usual period of the 25th, different events have transpired of considerable importance, tending to consolidate and give effect to the victories of the Allies, and promising, through these means, the happy result of a general Peace, founded, in the language of Mr. Whitbread, "*on the reciprocity, security, and honour of all the Belligerents.*"

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In justification of our uniform anxiety for the return of Peace, we have simply to indicate the known fact, that ourselves, and all that part of the present generation which have reached the full maturity of life, have yet enjoyed but one short glimpse of public tranquillity; that during the last forty years, there have not been above ten years of Peace; while it would be difficult to **DEMONSTRATE** the advantages which have resulted from wars, though they have swelled the public debt to above one thousand millions, have paralyzed the industry and withered the hopes of nearly the whole generation—and produced changes in the condition of society all over Europe, which we forbear to enumerate, because a statement of grievances would now be ill-timed and ungracious.

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It concerns us, however, to observe, that the same Newspapers which have uniformly fanned the flames of discord, and blown the trumpet of the war-faction, still persevere in their mischievous career, and would persuade the country that we ought to run the risk of a re-action, and of a change in our present fortunate relations, for the chance of overturning the present French Government, and dictating a Peace on terms satisfactory to these writers. We too have been honoured by the unprincipled slanders of the same firebrands, for the horrid crimes of recommending Peace, of exposing their past misrepresentations, and of not anticipating public dispatches ten days before their arrival!—but we duly estimate the characters and the system of our assailants, and, as far as respects ourselves, treat them with **UTTER CONTEMPT**—we are, however, not less anxious for the interest of our country and of humanity, and therefore ardently hope that the world, for its own sake, will treat the endeavours of these Machiavelian politicians, to perpetuate war for the sake of its emoluments, with a **SIMILAR FEELING**.



# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 249.]

JANUARY 1, 1814.

[6 of Vol. 26.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

*THE renewed intercourse with the Continent renders it proper to acquaint the friends of English literature in those Countries to which the MONTHLY MAGAZINE is again accessible, that this work is regularly delivered by THE POST-MASTERS, in all parts of Europe, at TWO GUINEAS per annum, or ONE GUINEA for six months, the Supplementary Number inclusive; and persons residing in England, desirous of having this Magazine regularly delivered to any friend in any part of the world, may have the Numbers sent as published, on the same terms, by giving their orders, and making payment:—*

*To Mr. WILLIAM SERJEANT, of the General Post Office, London, for the countries bordering on the Baltic and Mediterranean, and for Portugal and the Brazils.*

*To Mr. COWIE, G. P. O. for Hamburgh, Germany, and Holland.*

*To Mr. THORNHILL, G. P. O. for the West Indies, Bahama, Madeira, Bermuda, Canada, and Nova Scotia.*

*To Mr. AUSTIN, G. P. O. for Ireland.*

*And to Mr. GUY, of the India House, for the Cape, and all parts of India.*

*Nothing therefore is requisite but at the different places to give orders to the Post-masters, or in England to make payment to the persons above-named, or for them to any local Post master, to secure the punctual and early delivery of this Magazine, in any part of the civilized world.*

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON looking over my library I find that Sir Isaac Newton took his ideas of blackness or darkness from Des Cartes, who observed, "that black suffocates or extinguishes the rays that fall upon it, whereas white reflects them.\*" Mr. Boyle, taking up this opinion, says, "many learned men supposed that snow affects the eyes, not by a borrowed light, but by a native one; but having placed a quantity of snow in a room from which all foreign light was carefully excluded, neither he nor any other person could perceive it." To try whether white bodies reflect more light than others, he held a sheet of white paper in a sun-beam, admitted into a darkened room, and observed that it reflected a far greater light than a paper of any other colour, a considerable part of the room being enlightened by it. Further, to shew that white bodies reflect the rays outwards, Mr. Boyle adds, "that common burning glasses will not of a long time burn or discolour white papers. When he was a boy, he says, he took great pleasure in making experiments

with these glasses; he was much surprised at this remarkable circumstance, and it set him very early upon guessing at the nature of whiteness, especially as he observed that the image of the sun was not so well defined upon white paper as upon a black one; and as when he put ink upon the paper the moisture would be quickly dried up, and the paper, which he could not burn before, would presently take fire. He also found that by exposing his hand to the sun, with a thin black glove upon it, it would be suddenly and more considerably heated than if he held his naked hand to the rays, or put on a glove of thin white leather. To prove that black is the reverse of white, with respect to its property of reflecting the rays of the sun, Mr. Boyle procured a large piece of black marble, and having got it ground into the form of a large spherical concave speculum, he found that the image of the sun reflected from it was far from offending or dazzling his eyes, as it would have done from another speculum; and though this was large he could not, in a long time, set a piece of wood on fire with it, though a far less speculum of the same form, and of a more reflecting substance, would presently have made it flame. To satisfy himself still farther with respect to this subject he took a

\* Dioptricks, page 50.

† Boyle's Works, p. 6.

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